



**CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.**

**VOLUME XVIII**

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

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**PART II—TABLES**

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# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME XVIII

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

### REPORT AND TABLES

BY

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*Superintendent of Census Operations*



CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1923



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# INTRODUCTION.

*Past and Present Censuses*—The Census of 1921 was the fifth taken in the Central India Agency and the third in which information was collected exactly as in British India, the Agency Census Report forming part of the India Series

The 18th March 1921 was the day fixed for the final enumeration, this day being specially selected as one generally free from all disturbing causes such as eclipses, religious fairs and the like

2 *General Arrangements*—The arrangements for the Census were the same as those of 1911 and as the people have now become familiar with what is to be done when a census is taken, no trouble was experienced The Administrative Volume gives a full account of each stage of the operations and they will not be referred to here The Preliminary Enumeration took place on the 15th January 1921 in villages and on the 15th February in towns, being completed on 15th February and 1st March respectively

3 *Census*—The final Census was carried out on the 18th March 1921 at midnight, except in a few jungle tracts in Rewa (Gopadbanas, Deosar, Sohagpur and Bandhogarh), Ratlam (Bajna), Jhabua (excepting 39 villages and 5 Railway Stations), Barwan (excepting about 2 Parganas) and Alirajpur (excepting urban areas)

The Provisional totals were despatched to the Census Commissioner for India on 24th March 1921 The first totals received were those of the little State of Sarila, those of Panna being the last

The difference between these rapidly computed totals and the final figure was only 1,763 or 30 persons in 10,000 In 1911 the difference was 40 in 10,000

4 *Railways and Guaranteed Estates*—On the present occasion the entire Railway lands were included in the local civil units and were not dealt with independently as on former occasions All Guaranteed Estates were included in the Census Charge of the State concerned and had no separate existence as formerly

5 *Special Gatherings or Fairs*—There were two special gatherings on the Census night, one was on account of Shivratri at Khajraha in the Chhatarpur State and the other was at Garhat in the Khilchipur State Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons collected at these places

6 *Attitude of the Public*—The attitude of the people was all that could be desired and no signs of non-co-operation were met with

7 *Industrial Census*—As in 1911 a special industrial schedule was issued separately from the ordinary Census, which dealt with all establishments employing 10 or more persons and not, as in 1911, those with 20 and over

As it would have interfered with the ordinary Census the date for making over these schedules to the Agents or Managers of Establishments was fixed for the 1st February 1921 and for their return the 1st March 1921 The schedules were filled up with reference to the conditions on a normal day selected by Owners or Managers In Central India large scale industry is almost entirely confined to Indore City and the Indore Darbar took a very great interest in these industrial enquiries It issued a special Schedule of its own containing the most detailed and exhaustive enquiries The results of the enquiries have been embodied by the Darbar in a most interesting separate volume

8 *Report*—This Report is, I am but too well aware, essentially dull, it deals only with Census Statistics and makes no incursions into the realms of religion and ethnology, which lit up earlier discussions, and, as remarked below, even the discussions given serve no useful end It has been my privilege to conduct three enumerations in the Central India Agency, in 1901, 1911 and 1921 On the first occasion I assumed charge only a short time before the actual census day I found that the arrangements made dealt over fully with the Agency figures and very scantily with those of the States It was too late to disturb the

existing arrangements but the defect was as far as possible remedied by issuing a series of State pamphlets.

In 1911 I made an attempt to abolish the Report but though this was not sanctioned the Agent to the Governor General agreed to the reduction of the tables giving Agency figures, and this enabled the whole Report and tables to be included in one Volume, a great saving.

But this is not in my opinion sufficient. I am unable to see what is gained by the Report on the Central India Agency. It is merely throwing money away. The figures as combined for the Central India Agency mean nothing. They must admittedly be combined in order to give the Census Commissioner for India the total he needs, but to waste time and money in elaborate discussion on them is a wholly futile. I transcribe below the gist of a note sent in October 1900 to the Census Commissioner for India on this subject as I consider the question should be carefully weighed in 1931.

I hold very strongly the view that there should be no Report at all written for Central India. If Central India is an administrative province such as the Punjab or United Provinces the consideration of its figures would be of course essential. But "Central India"

merely geographical presence and the discussion of its figures is as valueless as it would be to discuss figures for the Baghelkhand or Khichwara areas within it. We exercise no real administrative control over this area, political officers being merely links between the Government of India and the States which form Central India. The States and Estates are thus the only administrative units and their figures alone are worth discussing. Even in the report on India only discussion of the figures for the States can really be of any value as it is due to their advance or retrogression in administration that new industries arise or in extreme cases, the population diminishes.

Discussion of the Central India figures appears to me to be analogous to a comparison of any one arbitrarily combined figures of several small German States with Prussia.

I would therefore have no Report at all on Central India, but devote more attention to the State reports. All that is required for Central India is a small volume containing Provincial Tables giving leading statistics for the States and administered areas.

From my own experience as Political Agent and that of other Political Agents whom I have specially consulted I can confidently state that no one ever looks at the Report or its figures—they are not of any practical use.

The few Provincial Tables included in it which give figures for States and administered areas alone useful Agency figures are useless. I attach the forms of the Provincial Tables I propose should be compiled which may thus be summarized:

Provincial Table I	Gives area, towns, villages, houses, population in 1921 and 1911, and revenue for 1901-1921	That is, information for States as in Imperial Tables I, II, III and IV
Provincial Table II	Distribution of population by religion and number of literates	Imperial Tables V and VIII
Provincial Table III	Language of importance	Imperial Table X
Provincial Table IV	Birth-place	Imperial Table XI
Provincial Table V	Caste, Trade and Race	Imperial Table XIII
Provincial Table VI	Occupation as in column 5 of Imperial Table	Imperial Table XVII
Provincial Table VII	General statistics	Imperial Table XXII
Provincial Table VIII	Christian population	Imperial Tables XV and XVI

These statistics will also be given in Imperial Table though actually included in States.

These Tables would provide far more information than is actually required even for Political Agents. The Imperial Tables VII, IX, XII, XIII, XIV, and XXI for Central India are redundant. Their printing in time and money will be considerable.

These Tables will form the volume of about 75 pages in total of the 100 odd pages of the present volume. As to the scheme of report for India I would instead of the former "Central India Agency Volume" have "Central India Series" the following:

Central India Series

- Volume XVIII (1) Tables
- (2) Statistics
- (3) Maps

These are already being separately issued by the Government of India.

All Government would have to pay for would be the binding together of State Census pamphlets to form Volume XVIII (1) of the series for distribution to its officials. The official distribution should not require more than 100 copies.

In 1911 besides the Central India Agency report 29 States and Estates including Gwalior had separate reports.

By State Officer	By Census Superintendent
Indore	Bhopal
Orchha	Rewa
Dhar	Datta
Dewas S B	Samthar
Dewas J B	Ratlam
Jaora	Panna
Sitamaun	Charkhari
Rajgarh	Ajaigarh
Narsinghgarh	Bijawar
Barwani	Baoni
Khilchupur	Chhatarpur
	Sailana
	Nagod
	Mahar
	Jhabua
	Alirajpur
	Kurwai
	Sarila
	Piploda
	Alhura
	Sohawal
	Kothli
	Johat
	Khamadhana

On this occasion (omitting Gwalior now no longer in Central India) 35 States and Estates have their separate reports. Some of these reports were compiled in the States and others by the Census Superintendent as detailed in the margin, the Superintendent being responsible for their final form in all cases.

Complete Village lists for all States, Estates and Minor holdings, giving statistics of houses and population by sex and religion have also been published as part of the reports. Maps have been given in all cases.

Besides the Provincial Tables in the Central India Agency Report, a pamphlet, as suggested in the note transcribed above, has been compiled for the use of Government Officers. This pamphlet gives all the

salient facts any political officer is likely to require for the purpose of reference.

9 *Cost*—The accounts have not yet been finally adjusted as the printing of the State reports is still in progress and the office is not yet closed. Approximate figures can, however, be given. The total expenditure upto date is Rs 1,96,586 to which may be added Rs 25,200 as the approximate expenditure to be incurred to wind up the account. This gives a total of Rs 2,21,786 or works up to 7 1 pies per head of population against 3 0 pies in 1911.

10 *Acknowledgments*—It would be difficult to specify by name all the persons who have co-operated in the different stages of the operations. All Census Officers have done extraordinarily well and my warmest thanks are due to each and all of them for the zeal and energy with which they have carried out the enumeration. A list of these gentlemen is given below—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Mr N S Bahalkar B A Indore                  | 25 Mr Diwan Chand, Barwani  |
| 2 Mr Mumtaz Ali Khan Bhopal                   |   |
| 3 Rao Bahadur V K Mukhe B A , Rewa            | 26 Mr Vishnupanth Naik, { Alirajpur                               |
| 4 Mr Chiranj Lal Mathur, B A Orchha           | { Ratnamal  |
| 5 Rai Salub Mahlan Lal, Datta                 | { Kathiwara   |
| 6 Sardar Mathur Rao Ponwar Dhar               | { Mathwar   |
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| 9 B Basanrai Varma, Samthar                   | 29 Munshi Bahukand Kurwai   |
| 10 Pandit Amarnath Katju, B Sc , LL B , Jaora | 30 Sardar Quli Khan, Muhammadgarh                                 |
| 11 Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Zutshi, Ratlam       | 31 Pandit Shyam Sunder Sharma, M S Southern States Agency         |
| 12 Munshi Harbans Lal, Panna                  | 32 Mr Chatur Singh, Johat.  |
| 13 Pandit Ram Datta, Charkhari                | 33 Mr K D Mulye, B A , LL B , Manpur Pargana                      |
| 14 Munshi Durga Prasad, Ajaigarh              | 34 Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma, Bundelkhand Agency Jagirs           |
| 15 Mr Devi Prasad, Bijawar                    | 35 Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Awasthi, Baghelkhand Agency M S and Jagirs |
| 16 Md Rafiq Ahmed, Baoni                      | 36 Pandit Pyarelal Tiwari (died), Sarila                          |
| 17 Pandit G S Bhagwat, B A , Chhatarpur       | 37 Pandit Gopal Rao, Panth Pipolda                                |
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- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 43. Assistant Agent to the Governor General<br>in charge Dewdney Bazaar Indore<br>Levellers. | 48. The Superintendent and Magistral<br>Sethor.                 |
| 44. Cantonment Magistrate Mhow Canton-<br>ment.  | 49. The Cantonment Magistrate Nowgong Ca-<br>ntonment.          |
| 45. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency<br>Buzr Agency Headquarters.                          | 49. The Head Clerk, Bundelkhand Agency Civil<br>Lines, Nowgong. |

Besides these Census Officers I must refer to the work of Mr W T Kapre Assistant Census Officer Indore State who worked in the Census of 1901 for the Dhar State in the Gazetteer for the same Darbar and the Census of Kotah State in 1911. His wide experience made his presence in the Abstraction Office of the greatest value. He is now the compiler of the Indore State Report for 19-1. His report speaks for itself. Mr V P Pabalkar Assistant Census Officer Dhar State had special charge of its feudatory Estates and after working in the Abstraction Office at Indore compiled the Report.

I would also tender my best thanks to all Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Political Officers in Central India to the heads of State administrations and to all officials who assisted for their ready and unflinching help.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Headquarters office. I could have relied for no more devoted staff. Rao Sahib Pandit Shridhar Rao who was Head Clerk in the two preceding Censuses, worked in this as Deputy Superintendent. His intimate local knowledge and experience were invaluable assets on this occasion as the constant changes which were unavoidable in the Provincial Superintendent threw upon him far heavier responsibilities than usual. He worked with me in three Censuses and I cannot too highly praise the industry and zeal he has always displayed in imparting instructions during Enumeration and controlling subsequent processes and the tact with which he organised and controlled the large Abstraction Office composed of heterogeneous elements. I am glad that his long and faithful services under Government and especially his work in the Gazetteer and Censuses have obtained for him the title which he so well deserved. Pandit Jhamman Lal Sharma a exceptionally good work in the Enumeration of the Bundelkhand Jagirs attracted attention and brought about his appointment as Senior Inspector in the Central Office. I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to his excellent work. He deserves special commendation for the painstaking accuracy with which the Subsidiary Tables were prepared and final copies of the Chapters completed for the press. Mr Madhav Rao D. Kale worked as Record Keeper and acted as Inspector in charge of the Bhopal and Bundelkhand States in the Central Office involving supervision of the two important States of Bhopal and Rewa. Later he co-operated with Mr. Jhamman Lal in completing the final Chapters for the press. In these capacities he worked with all zeal and ability. My thanks are also due to Messrs Ramchandra Rao Phadnis and Madhav Rao Athalje who had charge of the Southern States and Malwa Agency as well as to Messrs Abaji Sitaram and R. D. Gadkari for keeping such heavy accounts in the Superintendents and Abstraction Office.

My thanks are also due to the Superintendent Government Printing India Calcutta for the excellent proofs sent to me and the way in which the work has been done throughout.

In this to the Census Commissioner for India my warm thanks are due for his ready help in all my difficulties.

I thus take leave of the third Census of Central India which it was my privilege to initiate and ultimately to complete.

( L. L. L. AND  
Lieut. Colonel )

SIMON C. I.

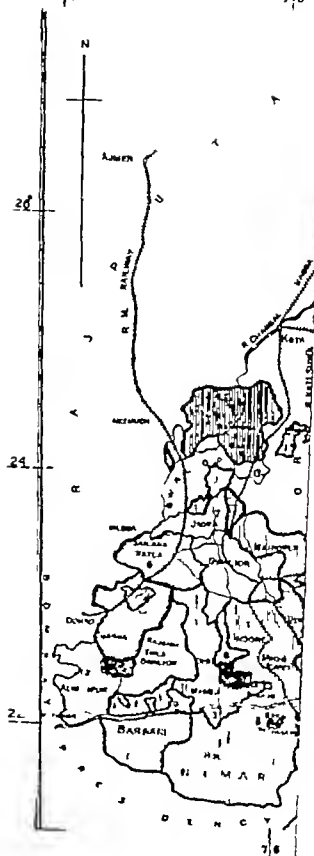
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Superintendent of Census Operations  
in Central India



$$7\frac{1}{4}$$

710



# REPORT

ON THE

# CENSUS

OF

# CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY, 1921.

## CHAPTER I.

### Distribution and Movement of Population.

#### *I—General Description of the Central India Agency*

*Area and Boundaries*—The Central India Agency as constituted in 1921 is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Western between 21°-22' and 24°-47' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East and the Eastern tract between 22°-38' and 26°-19' North and 78°-10' and 83°-0' East

The area of political control known as the Central India Agency has since 1911 undergone a notable modification by the excision of the Gwalior State, which originally formed one third of its area. This excision was made in pursuance of the policy by which all important States are now placed in closer communication with the Government of India, and in recognition of the right of this great State to rank with others of the first importance and of the pre-eminent services rendered by its ruler to the Government of India.

The transfer of so large a proportion of any area must always exercise a serious effect on the census figures. In this case, moreover, the excision of Gwalior has specially important results owing to the fact that, except for the Eastern political charges, of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, its territories are inextricably intermingled with those of Central India as now constituted. On the other hand the synchronization of the Census with the excision (which had been foreseen) enabled the separation for the purposes of enumeration to be made from the outset.

2 The adjusted area is given in the marginal table. It is thus somewhat smaller than Greece as now constituted (54,000 square miles). The adjustment of internal areas is still a matter of great difficulty owing to the lack of complete surveys, the desire to inflate the size of possessions and the frequent omission in State Surveys of the areas of feudatories and of waste and forest lands.

Area, 1911	77,367	}
<i>Deduct</i> —Gwalior	25,836	
Area at present	51,531	

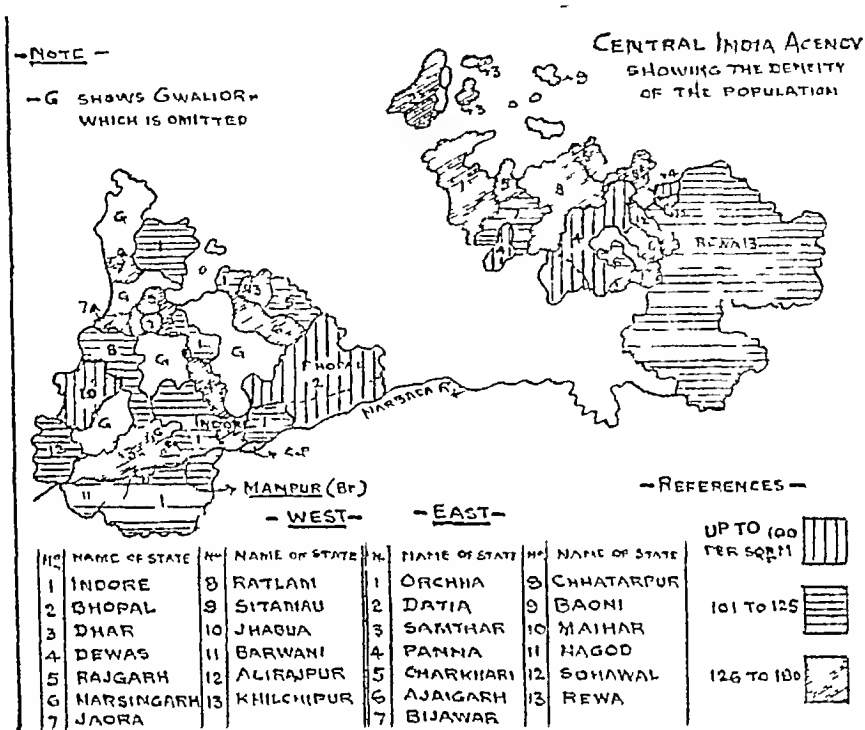
3 The Central India Agency is not of course an administrative area, the actual units of administration being the States and Estates which number about 61 and the Pargana of Manpur. They vary in area from Rewa with 13,000 square



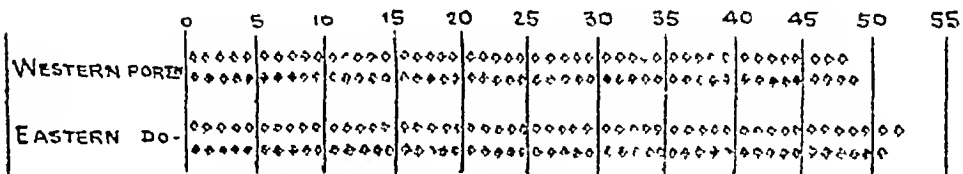


6 *Density*—Density is given in the inset table below and the map

	Area in square miles	Population (000 s omitted)	Density
Central India	51,531	5,997	116
Western Central India	26,039	3,089	116
Eastern Central India	24,892	2,908	117



The diagram given in the inset gives the relative area and population of the



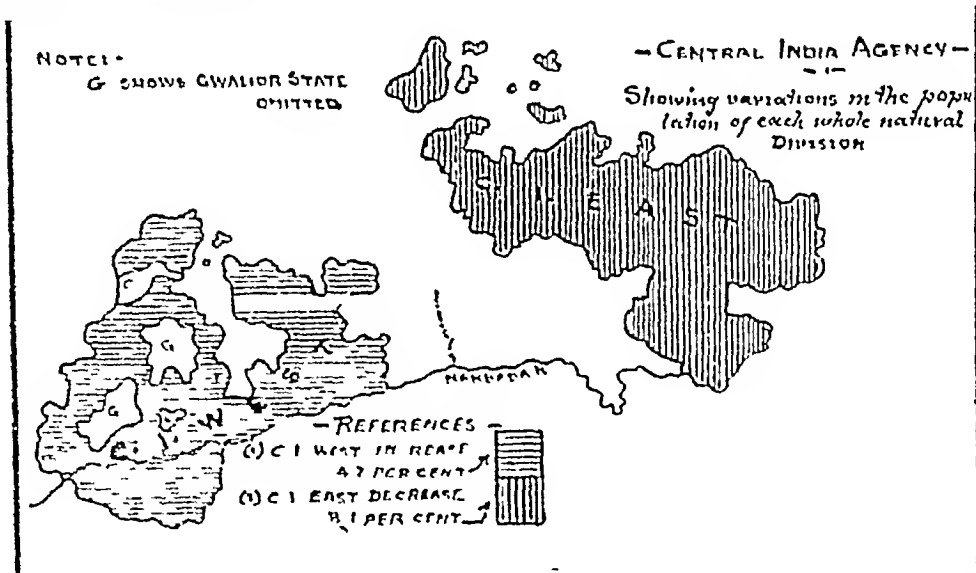
♦ Area per cent  
♦♦ Population per cent

two Natural Divisions into which the Agency is now distributed Each white and black diamond illustrates one per cent of the total area and population respectively The Lowlying has the larger area and population The figure 116 is lower than that for 1911 (119) The excision of Gwalior is responsible for this It removes a highly developed tract from the Agency including over 20 towns, Gwalior Residency having a density of 123 per square mile in 1911 If we deduct Gwalior figures in the previous Census we get for Central India a density per square mile of 119 in 1911 The new system of Natural Divisions here obscures the relative density of the sparsely populated hilly tracts and equalizes the figures One would have expected to find a greater fall in density after the Influenza epidemic of 1918, but here again the death rate in the inaccessible hilly tracts was higher than in more accessible areas, but is not brought out in the new Natural Divisions In Rewa this fact is more prominently noticeable The density there is now 108 while it was 117 in 1911, the greater mortality in the hilly tract in 1918 affecting the general State figure for density If we take 400,000 as the total loss from Influenza and increase the population by this amount the density for Central India becomes 124 compared to 119 in 1911

The pressure of population on the land is nowhere severe especially in Western Central India where a highly fertile soil could well support a heavier population



10 136,403 The map below shows the variation since 1911 in the population of each Natural Division



8 *The Decade 1911-1921*—This decade has been one of general prosperity on the whole, though some scarcity was felt in 1911-12 in the hilly tracts in the South of Western Central India. In 1913, 1918 and 1920 Eastern Central India suffered more or less severely from shortage of rain and the harvest of 1918-19 was a failure in Ratlam, Sailana and the West generally though it was good in Bhopal. But the previous prosperous year had raised the resisting power of the people and no dangerous famine conditions ensued, the control of food export between 1918 and January 1921 assisting. Plague accounted for about 40,000 deaths in 1911-20 of which only 2,600 occurred in Eastern Central India. Bhopal City with its large Musalman population and strict *parda* suffered severely having over 150,000 recorded deaths between 1913-16. But vital statistics are so absolutely unreliable that these figures must be looked on more as indicators of an epidemic than as giving any real record of the actual number of deaths.

9 We come next to the Influenza epidemic of 1918. It is necessary to describe this in detail. Even in British India where far more efficient arrangements were feasible the death roll was enormous. In States, many with scattered units of area, less efficient machinery, and what there was almost paralyzed by the epidemic, few railways and roads and many jungle tracts, the impossibility of reaching the sick was greatly accentuated. The Central Provinces returned 6 per cent of its people as killed by this disease and in Central India 6 per cent was estimated, that is, between 4 and 5 hundred thousand deaths but it may have been higher and certainly the proportion in the less civilised tracts was much higher. Baghelkhand returned 200,000 deaths or over 11 per cent of the population, 90 per cent of the population is estimated to have been attacked. The disease which spared neither high nor low claimed the Maharaja of Rewa as a victim while its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. The record of deaths as obtained is certainly below the truth.

Agency	Deaths.	Percentage on total population
Central India	397,400	6.6
Baghelkhand	200,000	12.2
Bhopal	54,600	5.6
Bundelkhand	50,400	3.9
Indore	37,200	3.3
Malwa	27,800	7.2
Southern States	27,400	4.5

10 Vital statistics are not reliable and hence these figures must be viewed with caution. But at any rate they disclose an abnormal state of things. The war on the other hand had no material effect on the death rate. The population of Central India does not fight and most of the recruits sent from within its limits were north of India men subsidized to go, by certain States.

11 On the other hand high prices prevailed here as elsewhere in India and indeed the whole world over. These high prices have generally speaking never fallen at any rate not materially in spite of the prohibition of export by almost all the States. Wheat and Jowar form the staple food stuffs. Bajra and Maize are subsidiary.

### Prices.

	1901.		1911.		1917		1920.	
	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West
Wheat	13	11½	11	11	11	9	5½	6
Jowar	10	18½	18	18	15	14	11	11
Maize		22		22		16		1 16
Bajra	20	11½	16	14	11	1	8	8½

No sign of any great fall are yet visible (1922) so that a general rise of about 100 per cent has taken place in the cost of living. Other articles have risen with it and it is interesting to note that the effect has not as one might have feared, been disastrous. Wages adjusted themselves to the new conditions as may be seen in the annexed table.

	1911.			1920.		
	Men.	Women	Child.	Men.	Women	Child.
	Rs.	P.	A.	Rs.	P.	A.
Rural Areas, Skilled	9 3	3 0	1 0	1 0 0	6 0	7 0
Unskilled	3 3	0	1 6	0 6 6	3 9	3 0
Urban Area, Skilled	12 9	8 0	6 0	1 0 9	9 9	7 0
Unskilled	5 9	4 3	3 0	0 10 3	6 0	5 0

Another factor which assisted the labourer was the excess of demand over supply and it is clear that the prevailing low density is a serious hindrance to the development of Central India. The farmer has to pay enhanced wages and does not as a rule get the full benefit of enhanced prices which should balance this, with his reluctance to the local banks though in the case of cotton in recent years it has been reversed. The trading classes on the other hand made very large profits. The peasantry the labouring employed and other ex-slaved servants who were formerly fixed suffered most and many households formerly in easy

circumstances were obliged to give up keeping servant, the work devolving wholly on the ladies of the family

To small States in particular this great rise in the cost of everything has proved a serious blow. For some years the gradual rise in the cost of administration has been telling upon them as the increase in living has made it extremely difficult for them to obtain officials on such pay as they can afford, a difficulty which the recent enhancement of all salaries in British India has suddenly accentuated. Even some of the larger States are feeling the strain and though a few have shown increased incomes the increased expenditure has, as a rule, more than balanced the rise.

12 There is little or no chance of wages falling below the present level while they are almost sure to rise in the next decade and hence it is difficult to see how all but the wealthiest Rulers are to maintain even their present level of administrative efficiency, since in most cases there is no opening for an increase in their revenues. In addition to this considerable extraordinary demands on the purses of Rulers for philanthropic and other objects have of late years become very numerous. Government service is also to a great extent losing its position, industrial concerns offering higher wages and better openings. Hence, generally speaking, any great advance in the administrative efficiency of any but the largest States during the next decade is likely to be seriously hindered by the generally high cost of living and it is probable that smaller States will deteriorate in this respect. Co-operation between States might effect much but the desire to live in splendid isolation combined with the survival of inter-state prejudices which have come down from early days makes any hope of its general extension impracticable. An expert adviser on finance questions has proved of immense value to the States and an Agricultural adviser and an Educational adviser, also common to the States will, it is hoped, shortly become realised facts.

Indore City is becoming increasingly important as an industrial centre and the Produce Trust at Bhopal will, it is hoped, materially benefit that State economically by increasing means of communication and developing industry and commerce. Capital, however, is required and it is obvious that it will sooner or later be necessary to go beyond State limits for this, but before this can be freely done it is essential that a greater feeling of reliance should be created amongst the investing public as to the financial security of commercial enterprises in States, where the administration is still based on personal rule, than at present exists. It may, however, be noted that the commercial prosperity of Indore city is self-made, it is independent of State subsidy or even encouragement being initiated and controlled by expert business men who obtained the capital independently. So far State aided or initiated schemes have not proved very successful.

13 *Vital Statistics*—These are not reliable as yet although individually considerable advance has been made in some States in respect of their collection.

Year	Births	Deaths
1911	86,725	71,810
1912	87,801	86,091
1913	86,018	65,483
1914	101,616	78,729
1915	81,290	61,661
1916	76,000	71,781
1917	82,755	76,876
1918	69,299	293,180
1919	49,149	85,117
1920	60,192	58,156
Total	786,763	951,221

The marginal table gives the Births and Deaths as recorded since 1911.

The figures show the balance of deaths as 167,458 which exceeds the decrease shown by the Census, viz., 131,996. The figure for 1918 distinctly discloses the effects of influenza. The death record is always more accurate than that for births of which probably hardly 50 per cent are notified. Yet, except for 1918 and 1919, births everywhere exceed deaths, and 1920 again shows a restored balance in favour of births. More than this it would be inadvisable to deduce from these figures. The failure of the Census of 1921 in showing a progressive movement

is due mainly, no doubt, to the serious epidemic of 1918, but is also, in no small degree attributable to the fact that the Central India figures do not deal with a homogeneous administrative unit but with numerous units exhibiting every variety of administrative vicissitude.

14. *Subsidiary Tables I and II*—The variation since the last decade amounts to a decrease of 22 per thousand of population for the Agency. The political charges, except Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand show a rise, that in the Southern States being the largest. This Agency which consists mainly of jungle tracts invariably shows a large increase, the Bhils even after epidemics or famines being prolific. Of the two Natural Divisions the Eastern shows a fall of 81 per thousand and the Western an increase of 42. As regards density the figures for 1921 differ but slightly from those of 1911 but more from those of 1901 when the Agency especially in the Western section had just passed through the first real famine which had fallen upon this favoured tract within the memory of man. No artificial stimulants have arisen to increase the population except the spontaneous rise of Indore city into an industrial centre.

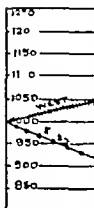
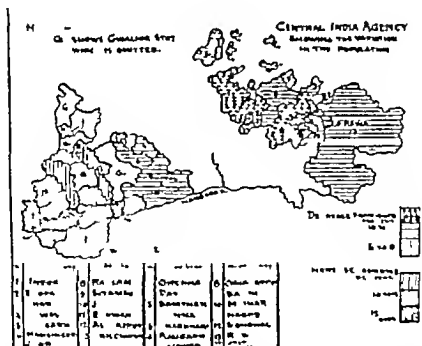


Diagram showing the variation since 1911 per 1000 the population in each natural division.

15. *Houses*—The same definition of a house was followed as in 1901 viz.

A house for the Census purposes is defined as follows—

- (i) Any structure other than a dwelling house, such as tent, pavilion, temple, serai, or a site, camping ground *ghat* etc., to which a separate number has been affixed
- (ii) The dwelling place of one communal family with its dependants and resident servants having an independent entrance whether that entrance be from a road, gallery balcony corridor courtyard or otherwise.



16. *Provincial figures*.—A brief survey of the figures for administrative units (that is the States) will here be made. Of the States Indore with an area of 2,000 square miles shows a rise of 93 per mille of population as compared with 163 per mille in 1911 and has a density of 111. If however we subtract the figures for Indore city the density becomes 111 per square mile. Of the districts Indore included in the city Indore and Bilaspur shows the greatest increase viz. 31 per mille. If we omit the city the increase becomes 21 per mille. The greatest density (omitting

Mandla) is that of the Indore district which after eliminating Indore city is 160 per

## II — ALPA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

square mile Alampur the isolated area lying in Bundelkhand, in spite of the absence of any towns, shows a density of 395 per square mile; in 1911 it was 124. Bhopal with an area of 6,900 square miles has a density of 100, its highest density being 127 in the Northern Arcand which includes Bhopal city, without the city it becomes 93 only. The remaining States in Western Central India are small. The variation and density of the more important are given in the marginal table. In the Eastern section Rewa with an area of 13,000 square miles shows a decrease of 75 per mille, the density being 108 per square mile. The density of the districts lying on the fertile tract is high,

Harnu Taluk	262
P. B. Taluk	191
Tongah	122
Singh	201

while in hilly tracts it falls

Dewar	52
Bhambh	66
Sahapur	90

The remaining States in this section give figures as below —

	Density
Oreilly	137
Datta	163
Panna	76
Charkhari	140
Ajigarh	106
Chhatrapur	147
Mathar	161

Large tracts in Panna and Ajigarh are jungle areas which help to reduce the density in those areas.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

### Density, Water Supply and Crops.

Natural District	PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION			PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER CULTIVATION		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Central India	116	45.41	21.67	57.83	2.81	5.77	26.9	8.82	18.4	8.97	17.26	2.10	3.99	9.45	9.66	6.71	12	17	7.02	12	8.4			
West	116	43.24	27.48	62.79	3.01	2.69	30.2	1.62	24.07	7.40	27.86	3.76	6.60	27	4.66	6.40	14	28	14.89	99	6.8			
East	117	51.77	23.27	67.02	2.61	4.41	43.6	16.27	12.76	10.60	9.62	83	1.70	17.40	14.11	6.60	11		1.82	16	10.6			

NOTE.—The returns from the States of Dewas J. B. and Alwar have not been received.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution of the population classified according to Density

POLITICAL CHARGE DIVISION	NATURAL DIVISION	UNITS WITH POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF			
		Under 100.		100-200.	
		Area.	Population 000 omitted.	Area.	Population 000 omitted.
1		2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA		51,631	8,987	—	—
West	Density 116	—	—	—	—
	Density 116	51.5	51.5	—	—
Indore		6,415	1,133	—	—
	Density 121	11.3	11.3	—	—
Bhopal		6,022	972	—	—
	Density 10	17.6	16.2	—	—
Mal		2,701	243	—	—
	Density 142	6.2	6.2	—	—
Southern States		5,416	61	—	—
	Density 116	19.6	19.6	—	—
East		24,985	2,909	—	—
	Density 117	41.3	41.3	—	—
Bombay		14,706	1,628	—	—
	Density 111	71.3	71.3	—	—
Pendharnad		16,186	1,579	—	—
	Density 123	19.8	19.8	—	—

Notes.—The figures below the brackets each represent the proportion per cent. both the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1891

POLITICAL CHARGE AND NATURAL DIVISION	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE (Decrease)			Net Variation		Mean density per square mile			
	1911 1901	1901 1911	1911 1901	1901 1911	1911 1901	1901	1911	1901	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	- 2.1	+12.8	—	19.4	—	116	119	105	—
West	4.2	10.0	—	+29.9	—	116	111	96	—
Indore	9.7	16.7	—	40.0	—	146	109	61	—
Bhopal	- 0.3	-13.1	-2	+ 6.3	10	107	114	111	106
Mal	1.7	7	—	+ 9.1	—	142	15	130	—
Southern States	15.1	29.0	—	+ 4.6	—	176	96	1	—
East	- 6.1	19.4	-11.7	+ 11	19.8	117	127	116	121
Pendharnad	- 3.6	14.1	-13.6	+ 6.1	-2	111	121	14	172
Bombay	- 6	5.2	1	- 1	-12.7	121	137	136	143

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

## Variation in Natural population

Natural Division	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent (1911-1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA	5,997,027	542,091	455,051	5,933,963	6,129,010				
West	3,088,617	398,362	297,999	2,897,744	2,907,616				
East	2,908,410	143,729	272,152	2,936,629	3,161,173				

Note:—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the exclusion of the Cochin State and its Dependencies.

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

## Variation by Political Charges and Natural Divisions classified according to Density.

(a) ACTUAL FIGURES			(b) PROPORTION AT FIGURES			
Political Charge and Natural Division	Decade	Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		Variation in Political Charge and Natural Division with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of		
		Under 150	150-200	Under 150	150-200	
		1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	1911-1921	-131,096		-21		
West	"	+125,071		+42		
Indore	"	+1,99,771		+97		
Bhopal	"	-65,278		-63		
Malwa	"	+1,10,251		+27		
Southern States	"	+1,60,321		+151		
East	"	-257,067		-81		
Baghelkhand	"	-133,051		-76		
Bundelkhand	"	-123,116		-80		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

## Persons per house and houses per square mile

Political Charge and Natural Division.	Average number of persons per house.			Average number of houses per square mile.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL INDIA	8	6	5	20	28	21
West	8	6	5	28	28	19
Indore	4	4	3	27	26	18
Bhopal	4	4	3	24	26	20
Malwa	4	4	4	22	23	24
Southern States	3	3	3	21	20	14
East	8	8 <sup>00</sup>	5	28	28	23
Baghelkhand	3	3	3	4	23	1
Bundelkhand	4	3	3	29	20	1

## CHAPTER II.

### The Population of Cities, Towns and Villages.

17 The Imperial Tables III IV and V and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter deal with towns and villages

There are no cities in Central India as yet, though Indore is rapidly rising to that status, its population being about 6 000 below the necessary lakh Bhopal and Ratlam are, as on previous occasions, treated as cities for local reasons

The definitions of a town, city and village are given below —

*Town* includes —

- (1) Every municipality
- (2) All civil lines not included within municipal limits
- (3) Every Cantonment
- (4) Every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent shall in consultation with the State Census Officer decide to treat as a town for Census purposes In States, where there are no municipalities, this definition will have to be extensively applied

*City* means —

- (1) Every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants
- (2) Any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Administration or at the request of the State, may decide to treat as a city for Census purposes

Municipalities are springing up on all sides in the States but beyond the name are not in most cases municipalities as we understand it but a sort of town department mainly, if not wholly, supported by the State

*Village*—Where there has been a recent survey, and the revenue village (or *gaon*) is a well recognised unit with definite boundaries, it is clearly desirable to take this area as the Census village (The whole *pargana* or *tahsil* being parcelled out into such villages including hamlets, of which a complete list is kept at headquarters, the adoption of this definition obviates all risk of any houses in any portion of the *pargana* or *tahsil* being overlooked)

Where no survey has taken place the area ordinarily recognised for revenue purposes was adhered to for Census purposes, all hamlets being included in the parent village

The Census village corresponds to the revenue village—hamlets being included within it Correct village lists, which were difficult to obtain in 1901 and 1911, are now easily obtained, the efforts made in those enumerations and the village lists then published having awakened a sense of the need for such lists

The ordinary rural village with its well defined boundaries is too well known to require description In the jungle tracts, villages often cover large areas extending in some cases to miles, owing to the rooted objection some jungle tribes have of living close beside a neighbour.

Villages with a population of under 500, as usual, predominate (19,200), those between 500 and 1,000 (1900) coming next while only 500 have over 1,000 inhabitants Compared with 1911 the effects of the excision of Gwalior State are noticeable The villages of 2,000-5,000 have fallen by 47 per cent. and of 1,000-2,000 by 42 per cent

Of the total population 580 per mille live in villages of under 500 population, 363 in those of 500 to 2,000 then a big fall occurs, only 51 living in villages of 2,000 to 5 000

The Natural Divisions now employed almost entirely obscure the issue when dealing with villages. Thus the large jungle tracts now included in the Eastern section lower the average village population from 319 in 1911 to 273 and to a lesser extent in the Western section also. If we take a jungle area proper we get—

	Average Population per village.	NUMBERS PER MILLE IN VILLAGES	
		200-2,000	Under 200
Jharkhand	150	70	781
Assam	273	—	470

### *Cities and Towns.*

18. As already remarked there are no cities strictly speaking, in the Central India Agency but Indore, Bhopal and Ratlam are so treated for local statistics and are dealt with in the State reports concerned. It may however be remarked that Indore has perceptibly grown. The low figure for 1911 was due to an epidemic of plague during the enumeration and the consequent exodus. This town is increasing in importance every year as an industrial centre and attracts many outsiders, the foreign born numbering 43 per cent. Although no epidemic disturbed the figures on this occasion a very large number of pilgrims proceeding to the great fair at Ujjain were enumerated at Indore. Bhopal has fallen in numbers which can be accounted for by the absence of any industries. These, it is hoped will now be started and the prosperity of the town rapidly increase.

Ratlam shows an increase of 73 persons per mille the number of foreigners amounts to 331 per mille due mainly to the large railway population here and train enumeration on the Census night.

As these cities are of no importance except as local centres and are fully dealt with in the State reports it is not necessary to devote more time to them here.

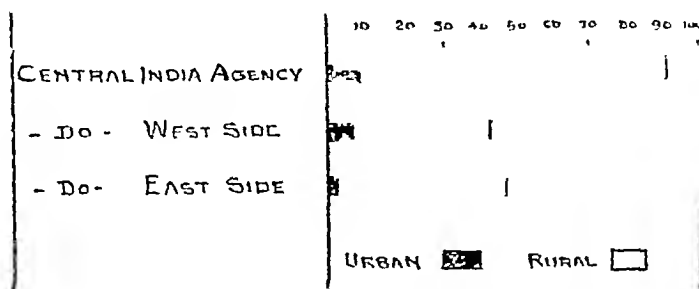
The towns number 51 in all 23 of those included in the 77 towns of 1911 having passed out with Gwalior State. Ajalgarh, the capital of the State of that name and Hegangunj in Bhopal have been added to the remaining 40. Indore alone falls in the over 50 000 class most being in the 5 000-10 000 class. The urban population has risen by 31 000 in the decade or 60 per mille. Of these fifty-one towns 36 comply with the definition while 15 have a population of under 5 000.

Of these last it will be noted nine had a population of over 5 000 in 1891 four in 1901 and two in 1911. Of the towns 23 are State capitals and four are British Civil or Military headquarters. These towns are gradually decaying for various reasons—mal administration, isolation from roads and railways and the like. For the Provincial Report of 1931 numbers 42, 43 and 46 on Imperial Table IV should be retained as being capitals of States the other places appearing only in the State reports. Towns which have increased in population since 1911 are 13 in all. Of these in Mhow and Sehora the increase was due to a temporary larger military population. The population of Indore Residency was 11 118 in 1901 in 1911 it was recorded as 9 103 the fall being due to the exodus on account of plague. It has now risen to 12 220 the increase over 1901 being due to increased commercial prosperity.

The Muslim population affords a most interesting case as 430 per mille of that faith reside in them. This is what is to be expected in Central India with its small Muslim population belonging mainly to the civil official and military classes.

The Jains, who are all tradesmen necessarily affect towns, while the Christians are mainly European Civilians and British Officers and men

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY IN THE DIFFERENT NATURAL DIVISIONS



The agricultural nature of the population is shown by only 92 persons in every 1,000 living in towns, while most of the towns themselves lack really marked urban characteristics

The Natural Division figures give 130 in every 1,000 on the plateau or Western section and 51 per mille in the Eastern section, as living in towns. The present classification gives rather higher figures for the Western section but a lower figure for the Eastern section than in 1911. The Baghelkhand Political Charge has the lowest figure for urban population claiming 7 of the 51 towns. The Southern States Agency (formerly Bhopawar) has, owing to the rise in the population of its three towns, a higher average of 51 per mille. But in 1911 plague did not prevail in Baghelkhand as it did in the Western section, but the 1911 figures were unfortunately so vitiated at the time of the Census as to make accurate comparison difficult.

If we consider the highest recorded population in the towns we find that there has been since 1881 a fall of 25,000. The figures for 1911, however, are abnormally low, but between 1891 and 1901 a fall took place. It appears to be a fact that it is only industrial development which causes a town population to increase materially, hence the increase in Indore city.

The aggregate population (if we go back to 1901 and omit 1911 as being unreliable) of these 51 towns has fallen by 68,600. Since 1911 a rise of 34,000 has taken place.

In 22 towns the population is the lowest since 1881 and several others almost qualify.

The principal towns showing decay are —

1 Bhopal	45,000	77,000	(1901)
2 Rewa	20,900	26,200	(1911)
3 Jaora	17,000	23,800	(1901)
4 Datia	15,200	28,300	(1881)
5 Panna	10,100	14,700	(1891)
6 Maharajpurgarh	9,500	13,190	(1881)
7 Rampura	7,700	11,900	(1891)
8 Maheshwar	6,780	9,599	(1911)
9 Bhanpura	1,450	6,620	(1891)
10 Sehore (Kashya)	3,400	5,200	(1881)
11 Ichhawar	3,280	5,018	(1891)
12 Ashta	2,460	6,280	(1891)
13 Berasia	2,190	5,400	(1891)
14 Nowgong	7,141	11,507	(1901)
15 Tikamgarh	14,096	18,344	(1881)

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBERS PER MILLER RESIDING IN		NUMBERS PER MILLER POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH POPULATION OF				NUMBERS PER MILLER OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF			
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	1,000 to 5,000.	500 to 1,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CENTRAL INDIA	18,961	259	92	965	461	237	262	166	3	54	363	1
West	12,357	336	136	819	483	293	273	75	4	54	314	6
Indore	17,628	268	170	838	649	118	125	48	—	78	340	3
Bhopal	8,302	166	102	897	423	163	264	181	—	23	234	8
Malwa	12,985	223	206	783	253	400	134	36	—	63	324	6
Southern States	10,271	220	51	940	—	321	479	—	20	58	311	8
East	7,541	272	31	829	161	223	366	137	—	51	415	1
Raychikhand	7,621	16	32	967	251	—	378	220	—	22	273	3
Dandakband	7,974	319	73	923	—	318	366	118	—	54	473	4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mile of the total population and of each Main Religion who live in Towns.

Political Charge and Natural Division.	NUMBERS PER MILLER WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total population.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA	91	13	426	4	311	124	314
West	126	164	662	5	261	123	323
Indore	170	175	412	5	437	241	347
Bhopal	103	—	479	5	99	125	363
Malwa	66	12	392	13	320	125	376
Southern States	61	64	378	5	141	147	424
East	34	43	328	11	113	169	347
Raychikhand	23	27	213	16	479	191	613
Dandakband	73	64	366	13	67	175	363

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns in each class in 1921	Population of each class in 1921	Number of towns per 100 Miles	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses			Variation percent in Urban Population of each class from 1891-1921	
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	(a) Increase as classed in 1891	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>121</b>	
Urban as defined	1	100	70	108	72	65	99	39.3
Suburban	1	25	813	24	176	74	114	49
Intermediate	10	770	90	6	166	111	20	79
Rural	21	245	7	34	20	24	74	216
Under 1000	1	100	8	41	37			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

City (Local).

City	Population in 1921	Number of persons per square mile	Number of houses to 1000 of population	Population per mile	Percent change of population			
					1911-1921	1901-1911	1891-1901	1891-1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Indore	97,091	10,743	767	453	+ 107.1	— 48.2	+ 4.7	+ 13.1
Bhopal	45,091	6,569	876	187	— 19.8	— 27.2	+ 9.0	+ 35.9
Ratlam	20,173	20,173	874	331	+ 7.3	— 23.0	+ 21.8	+ 1.0

Note—

The area of Indore city  
 " " Bhopal city  
 " " Ratlam city

9.00 square miles  
 7.00 " "  
 1.00 " mile

Foreign born in Indore city  
 " " Bhopal city  
 " " Ratlam city

42,707  
 8,439  
 9,071



## CHAPTER III

### Migration

19 We deal here with the figures recorded in Table XI—Birth place and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter. Comparative figures for 1911 are unfortunately not forthcoming owing to the excision of Gwalior State.

The utility of the birth-place record lies in its showing how much movement is taking place and its direction, whence variation in population can often be explained. The proportion of the sexes in the "Natural Population" of an area (that is, those born within it, wherever enumerated) can be ascertained. This is useful as the proportion in the population actually enumerated on the Census might vary considerably from the proportion thus ascertained.

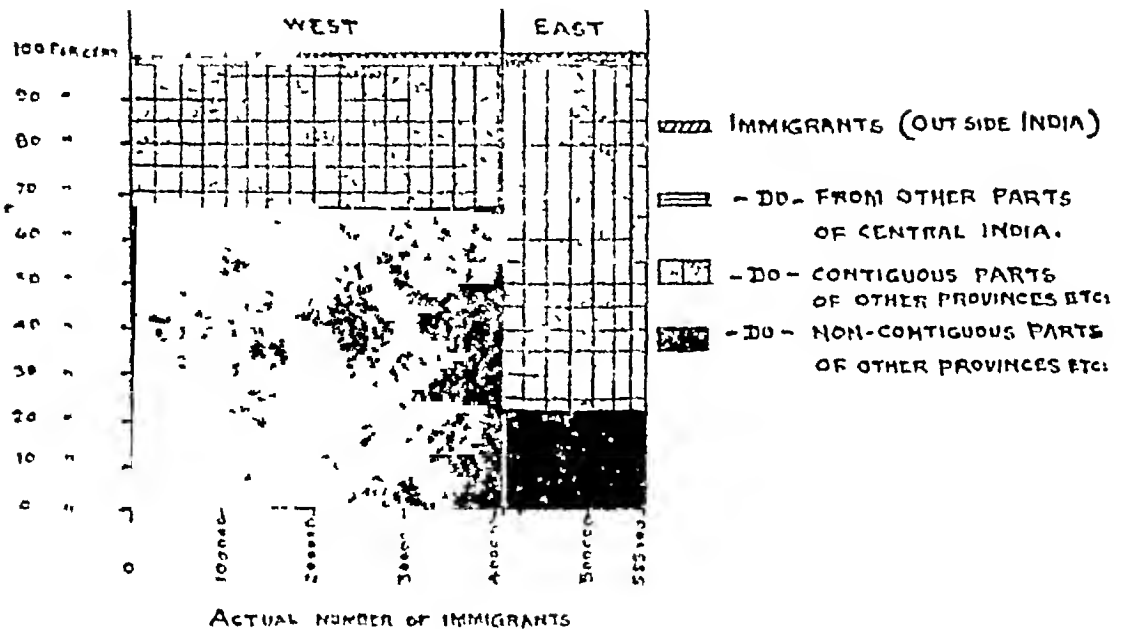
Migration is of five kinds —

- (i) *Casual*.—Movement between adjacent tracts and villages is ordinarily of this kind. It is chiefly due to the custom of seeking a wife in another village and females preponderate among the migrants. In the Agency this is much the commonest class.
- (ii) *Temporary*.—Caused by pilgrimages, fairs, such as that of bhajraho in Chhatarpur and temporary employment on works. In the former case females are apt to be in excess, but on works men preponderate.
- (iii) *Periodic*.—Due to migration for harvest work at stated seasons. Men ordinarily preponderate in this case. It is not a common form in Central India.
- (iv) *Semi permanent*.—This form is not common in the Agency. It is caused by men living in one place where they earn their livelihood while their families live elsewhere. In former days this was a common form in Maratha States, where the large following of Dakshani officials kept up a close touch with their homes South of the Narbada. Now however these families have to a very great extent become localised.
- (v) *Permanent*.—This is caused by overcrowding or attraction to other districts. This is only met with in Central India as the result of the latter cause in places where better administration attracts cultivators from one State to another or bad administration has driven the people away.

20. *Total Migration*.—This is surprisingly small always. Thus out of 5,997,000 persons enumerated in Central India, 5,419,000 or 91 per cent. were born within the limits of the Agency and 4 per cent. in contiguous areas. These people moreover were almost certainly not real immigrants in most cases but casual visitors engaged in a marriage or some other social function. The proportion of immigrants in each Natural Division is shown in the following diagram —

## DIAGRAM

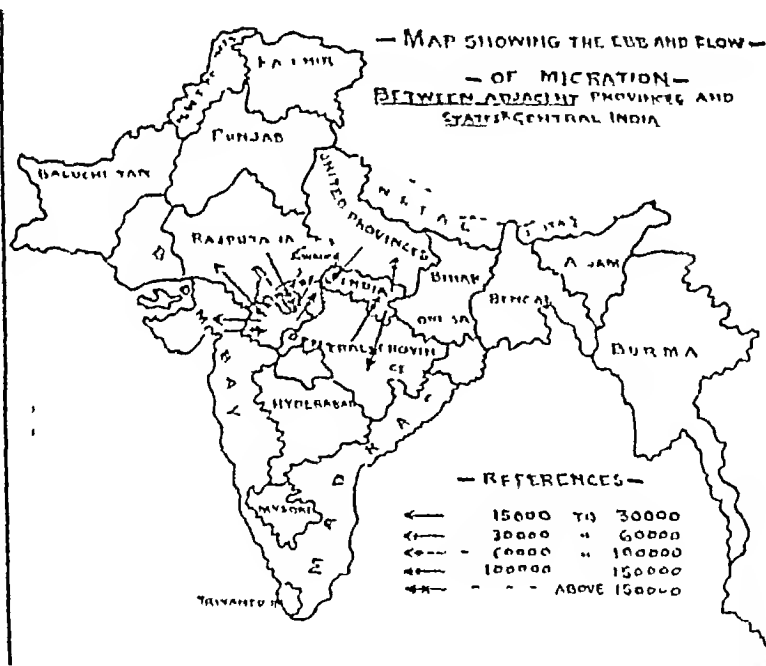
SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN EACH NATURAL DIVISION



21 *Main lines of Migration*—The State Reports deal with these figures, and being the real administrative areas it is those figures which are important. The subject, therefore, need not be dealt with in any detail as regards the Central India Agency.

22 *External Movement*—To take external movement first. Table XI shows that 545,000 of those enumerated came from outside Central India and of these 530,000 or 97 per cent came from contiguous States or British Provinces. Gwalior State, formerly in Central India, accounts for 175,000 immigrants or 32 per cent while the United Provinces account for 130,000 and the Rajputana States for 86,000, Jaipur having the lion's share (10,000), Marwar (16,000) and Mewar (13,000) being next.

23 *Internal Movement*—Internal movement between the two Natural Divisions (Subsidiary Table III) shows that more persons move from the East to the West than from West to East. Thus of 2,008,000 enumerated in the Eastern section 95 per cent were born locally while 87 per cent of the Western section were born and enumerated within its limits. The inclusion of so much of the Hilly area of Rewa State in the Eastern section obscures the fact that considerable movement takes place between the low-lying fertile tracts of this State and the United Provinces.

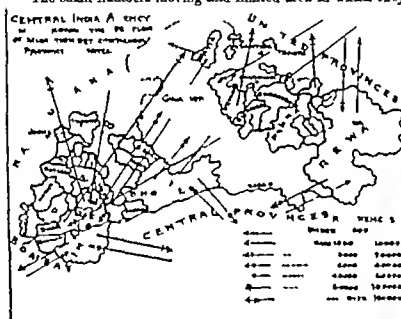


24 *Balance of Movement*—The balance of the movements to and fro shows (Subsidiary Table IV) that on the whole Central India receives more than she gives. She receives 544 087 and sends away 483 030. The greatest excess of immigrants come from the States of Rajputana (60 000) while the only considerable balance against the Agency is in the case of the Central Provinces which gain 109 000, but this is an abnormal state of things due to famine in Rewa State which sent 121 000 out of the 194 000 emigrants to those provinces from Central India.

Indore is the only State which receives any number of immigrants from non-contiguous tracts. Thus it receives 45 000 from the Rajputana States and 22,000 from Bombay due to its position as a big industrial centre. Certain figures are curious. Thus Rewa sends 16 000 persons to Assam out of 17 000. But this is explained by the existence of a regular Rewa colony in the tea gardens where, being perfectly contented, the emigrants keep up their connection with the State and maintain the supply.

25 *Summary*—The figures dealt with refer necessarily only to conditions as they existed on the Census night. The total result of the movements to and fro is a gain of 59 000 for the Agency practically the same figure as that shown by the loss (63 000) in the larger area in 1911. If we take Gwalior as equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the decrease on that occasion for the present area would have been 45 000.

The small numbers moving and limited area in which they move is as usual



noticeable. The inset map gives the ebb and flow for the principal States and the contiguous tracts. Finally of every 1 000 persons in Central India 900 were born within its borders and 40 in contiguous tracts. Hence real migration does not take place, such oscillation as there is being due mainly to

the search for wives and the return of a bride to her father's house for her first confinement. Where boundaries are political and not natural movement is freer as in the East of the Agency.

We may add to this the distrust which exists in the minds of the subjects of one State as to what treatment will be meted out if they go to another as no two administrations are alike. Except in Indore city no large commercial or industrial centre exists as yet. Land pressure is moreover nowhere severe so that it is unnecessary to migrate in order to live.

26. *Natural Population*—The Natural population, that is the actual number of persons born in Central India and enumerated within its limits and beyond, amounts to 5 033 943 of both sexes. The question of sex proportion will be referred to in Chapter VI. It is interesting to note in this connection that 7 persons were enumerated in Kenja Colony 6 males and one female.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Immigration (Actual figures).

POP. IN (000 & OMITTED)																			
NATURAL DIVISIONS (See heading)	NATURAL DIVISION			CENTRAL INDIA			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA			CENTRAL PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES ETC.			NON CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA			
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Central India	2,409	2,378	2,431							210	21	109	26	141	128		3	3	
West	2,409	2,378	2,431				4	2	2	17	2	13	271	17	134		2	2	
East	2,409	2,378	2,431				2	1	1	114	24	63	34	10	24		1	1	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Emigration (Actual figures)

EMIGRATION (000 & OMITTED)																				
NATURAL DIVISIONS (See heading)	NATURAL DIVISIONS (See heading)						CENTRAL INDIA			OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL INDIA			CENTRAL PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA	
	Total		Males		Females		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central India	2,409	2,378	2,431							502	170	118	183	20	93					
West	2,409	2,378	2,431				3	1	2	107	47	29	100	4	60					
East	2,409	2,378	2,431				4	2	2	195	81	119	78	6	33					

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Migration between Natural Divisions (actual figures) compared with 1911.

Natural Division in which born		NUMBER EMIGRATED (000 & OMITTED) IN NATURAL DIVISION	
		West	East
1		2	3
West	{ 1921 1911	2,086	3
East	{ 1921 1911	4	2,750

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the excision of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Migration between Central India and other parts of India and elsewhere.

Provinces or States.	Immigrants to Central India.	Emigrants from Central India.	Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of Immigration over Emigration.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	344,697	403,854	+ 59,157	
British Territory	368,164	346,190	+ 21,974	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	123,100	82,415	+ 40,685	L. Indore 17,494, Bawa 12,878, Gwalior 12,809.
Doitto States	821	114	+ 707	L. Indore 429.
Central Provinces and Berar	83,761	176,871	— 93,110	E. Bawa 101,916.
Doitto States		1,249	— 17,338	E. Bawa 18,257.
Bombay Presidency	25,622	17,547	+ 8,075	L. Indore 21,824.
Doitto States	6,127	1,908	+ 4,219	L. Akrajpore 1,223, Indore 1,161.
Ajmer Merwara	—,422	1,978	+ 606	
Rajputana States	63,899	23,178	+ 40,721	L. Indore 43,736.
Punjab	6,212	1,036	+ 5,176	L. Indore 3,794.
Doitto States	208		+ 208	L. Indore 78, Dhar 53.
North-West-Frontier Provinces	367		+ 367	L. Indore 137, Bhopal 150.
Azam	64	17,341	— 17,277	E. Bawa 16,142.
Doitto States				
Bihar and Orissa	708	1,792	— 1,084	E. Bawa 1,063.
Doitto States		308	— 308	E. Bawa 303.
Bengal	943	943	+ 0	
Doitto States	4	68	— 64	
Madras	496		+ 496	L. Indore 253.
Doitto States	23		+ 23	L. Indore 17, Rattlam 8.
Baluchistan	158	81	+ 77	L. Indore 103.
Doitto States				
Burma	66	493	— 427	E. Bhopal 109, Ponn 61.
Assam and Kachhar		84	— 84	
Dakh Province	1,854	826	+ 1,028	L. Indore 843.
British India Unspecified	126		+ 126	L. Rajpore 113.
Native States	179,242	136,823	+ 42,419	
Gwalior	174,733	137,917	+ 36,816	L. Indore 58,440, Dhar 21,355.
Rewari	1,741	744	+ 997	L. Indore 1,016.
Hydrabad	2,687	111	+ 2,576	L. Indore 2,067.
Mysore	51	51	+ 0	
Kashmir and Jammu	60	11	+ 49	
Travancore		6	— 6	
Foreign Settlements	241		+ 241	
Portuguese Settlements	224		+ 224	L. Indore 124, Rattlam 41.
French Settlements	17		+ 17	L. Indore 11.
Foreign British Colonies		11	— 11	
Kenya		7	— 7	
Ceylon		4	— 4	

Notes 1.— L stands for Immigrants and E for Emigrants.

2.— Figures for 1911 are not available owing to the annexation of the Gwalior State and its Territories.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Religion.

27. The figures dealt with will be found in Imperial Tables V, VI and XV and the Subsidiary Tables attached to this Chapter.

There is little of real interest or significance in the figures dealt with in this Chapter. Hindus predominate to an overwhelming extent, the artificial conditions obtaining in Bhopal and Jaora towns being due to the religion of the Ruler.

The absorption of the so called Animist population into the Hindu fold and the progress of Christianity are the only points requiring remark.

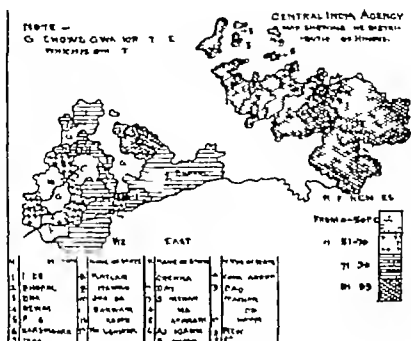
The absorption of the Animists by the Hindu community continues. In the Southern States Agency, where the Hindus predominate, only 235,000 are returned as Animists as against 247,000 in 1911. Bhopal and Bundelkhand showing decreases of 8,000 and 18,000. In Rewa one eighth of the jungle tribes have been returned as Animists on this occasion while in 1911 they were shown almost wholly as Hindus, only 10 being returned as Animists. The result is that Animists in Baghelkhand are ten times as numerous as in 1911. In Malwa also a rise of about 27 per cent. has occurred. The reason is obvious, the idiosyncrasy of the enumerator. The classification "Animist" has never been satisfactory and it would be much better if it were to disappear altogether. It is never possible to say where the Animist begins and the Hindu ends and there are ample instances of Animistic survivals even in Christian creeds and practices. Any close consideration of these figures would, therefore, be waste of time. The Hindu population with 868 per mille of the total population shows no variation on the 1911 figures, Animists show a fall of 3 per cent. due to idiosyncrasies of enumeration. The Musalman population has fallen just under 1 per cent. due to differences in the constitution of regiments in Cantonments, and Jains 6 per cent. As Jains are mainly town dwellers and the 1911 figures were necessarily too low owing to an exodus of the Marwari community to their houses in Rajputana, the actual fall must be greater than that shown by these figures. Christians show a rise of 18 per cent. with 118 per cent. rise in Malwa where the figures in Ratlam, a Mission centre, are double what they were in 1911 owing to an increase in the establishment there. Smaller rises have occurred elsewhere, but not at all noticeable.

The Natural Divisions show a rise of 6 per cent. among Hindus in the Western section but a fall of nearly 9 per cent. in the Eastern, due mainly to difference in the idiosyncrasies of the Rewa Census Staff in 1911 and 1921. Animists have correspondingly risen in the Eastern section by nearly 50 per cent. Musalmans have fallen by 9 per cent. in the Eastern section. Jains show a fall of 14 per cent. in the Eastern section.

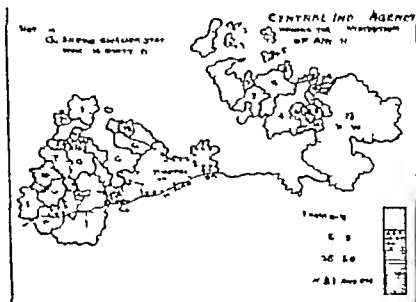
Urban and Rural figures show, as one would expect, that Jains, Musalmans and Christians live mainly in towns, being respectively traders, soldiers, policemen or shop-keepers. The Christian community depends mainly on the garrisons of Cantonments for its numbers and to a less extent on missions. The Christians are mostly Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28 *Hindus*—Of the total population 87 per cent. are Hindus, the proportion remaining unchanged since 1911.

In the Natural Divisions the Eastern section shows 95 and the Western section 79 per cent. The proportion in the political charges is practically as it was in 1911. The Map below shows the distribution of the Hindu population in the Agency

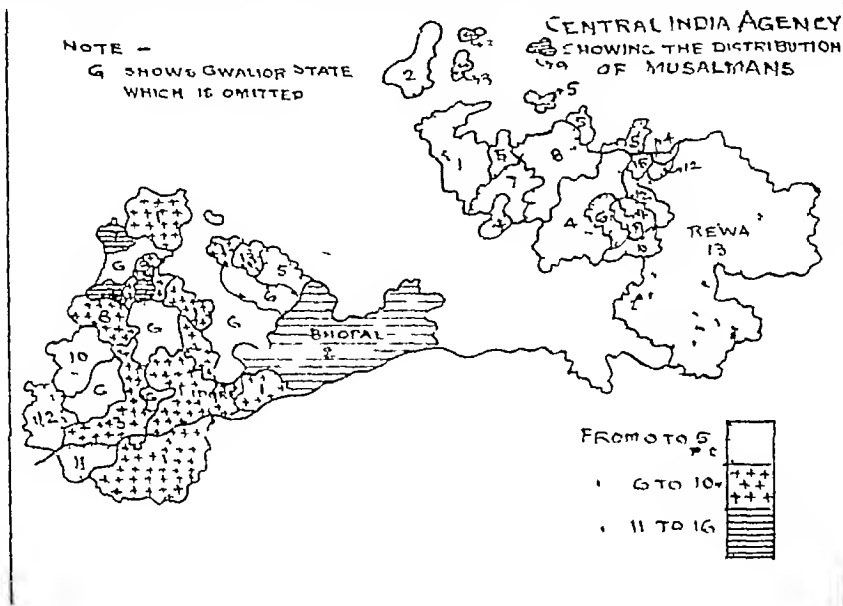


20 Animists — As noted above it would be an advantage if this very in different classification was to vanish from the Census reports. The return is too artificial to be useful. The Animist population is met with mainly along the hilly tracts of the Vindhya and Satpura and their out lers and predominates in the Southern States Agency (235,600). The following map shows the distribution of the Animists.



30 Muslims — The Muslim population as usual stands numerically third in the list and only varies by 2 persons in 1,000 from the figures of 1911. The largest number live in the Indore and Bhopal political charges due to predomance

ance in the towns of Indore and Bhopal which give a home to about 14 per cent of the total. The distribution of Musalmans is shown by the map below —



31 *Jains* —The members of this religion form less than 1 per cent of the total. But owing to the wealth of the community and its position (inspite of co-operative societies) as the creditor community, the Jains wield very great influence. They are met with mainly in the Western section where the population rises to 10 per mille compared with 4 in the Eastern section. As they come chiefly from Marwar this is not surprising. The Malwa political charge contains the largest proportion (24 per mille) though it has fallen since 1911 by 4 per mille and probably by more as the Bania population to which this class belongs is always the first to flee when an epidemic starts as plague did in 1911.

32 *Christians* —This community is necessarily composed chiefly of the military and civil officers serving in Central India, the staff of the Missions, private individuals and the Anglo-Indian community, largely officials serving on the railways. The total number of Christians has risen by 180 per mille of the population, the actual figure being 9,000 in 1921 to 7,600 in 1911. The largest rise is in Malwa 118 per cent. Bhopal and the Southern States coming next with 29 per cent. Practically all Christians live in towns, only 4 in every 10,000 of the rural population being returned as Christians. There has been a rise of 4 per cent in the Eastern section and of 20 per cent in the Western.

Turning to Table XV we get Christian Sects. The Anglican community predominates with Europeans as its principal supporters. The Anglo-Indian community is mainly Roman Catholic, while the Indians, owing to the Canadian-Presbyterian Mission, are chiefly Presbyterians (44 per cent). Territorially the Presbyterians predominate in the Western section where this Mission works. Dr. King of the Central Provinces Mission, to whom I submitted these figures, writes that the Census figures are below the truth although the exclusion of Gwalior areas, which are included in the Mission returns, makes exact comparison impossible.

Dr. King writes —

"My calculations are as follows. In September 1921 we had an enrolled membership of Baptized Christians of 4,075. In the previous September there were 3,746. In March—the time of the Census, there were, let us say, 3,900. To this should be added 200 unbaptized children of Christian parents making a total community of 4,100, such as the Census should recognise. Nominal Christians and hangers on are not included. The rolls from which these returns are taken may be considered fairly accurate. As Church levies are made on congregations in proportion to membership, there is little disposition to pad the rolls. Some may have been out of their stations at the time of the Census but few were likely to have been out of the district. However, let us reduce by 5 per cent for absentees. This leaves roughly 3,900. From this must be taken those resident in Gwalior. 750 would be a liberal estimate. This finally



leaves us with 3180 Presbyterians in Central India West according to congregational records.

The Census total is 2,382 for Central India West. The discrepancy is considerable. I do not know how to account for it. I do know that in the Census of ten years ago a similar discrepancy appeared and that investigation showed that many Bhils had been written down Animists who should have been listed as "Christians."

I have only one other comment to make. In table XV Indore is credited with 918 Baptists of whom 21 are males and 227 are females. Of these 11 are Indian males and 101 are Indian females. I suspect there is something wrong here. None of us knows of the existence of such a community.

33. *Missions*—There are four Missions now working in the Central India Agency Canadian Presbyterian Mission Roman Catholic Mission Friends Foreign Mission Association and American Friends Mission.

34. *Canadian Presbyterian Mission*—The Canadian Presbyterian Mission with stations at Indore opened in 1877 where a College, theological seminary two high schools, primary schools and a hospital are maintained. At Mhow opened in 1877 with schools at Nimach opened in 1885 a girls school and hospital for women also boys school at Ratlam opened in 1886 schools for boys and girls and men a hospital at Ujjain opened in 1887 men's hospital and school at Amkhut (Ali Rajpur State) opened in 1897 medical and school work at Kharua (Pantli Iploda) opened in 1910 schools and dispensary at Dhar opened in 1893 women a hospital and schools at Rasulpura (Mhow) opened in 1902 and distinct from Mhow boys vocational school at Jaora and Bitaman opened in 1912 and at Barwani opened in 1919. This is the largest Mission at work in Central India. Its Foreign Staff consists of 89 Missionaries, male and female and the Indian Staff numbers 274. Its work is carried on in the Western part of Central India Agency including however parts of Gwalior State and one station is in South Rajputana. It is difficult therefore, to make comparisons with previous Census reports. During the years 1911 to 1921 there has been no widespread famine to add to the activities of the Mission, as has happened frequently in the past and the very striking growth of the Christian Community during these ten years must be accounted for in other ways. No Famine Orphans were received during these years. The Presbyterian Church which the Mission has been largely instrumental in establishing in Central India, is an Indian Ecclesiastical Organization having its indigenous Administrative Bodies, and this Church has grown rapidly during the decade. There are now 14 organized congregations and of these 4 have their own Indian pastors whom they support. The total Church Membership in the areas above mentioned is 4,075. This is of course somewhat in excess of the Census reports which do not cover the same area as that for which the Indian Presbyterian Church reports.

The Mission works not only among the aboriginal tribes, but among all classes of Indians and the largest increases in the past decade have been among the villages of Malwa.

In Medical work more is done by the women of the Mission than by the men. But in all there are 7 Hospitals with numerous Dispensaries. All classes are ministered to by these institutions. An important industrial work (now closed) was carried on in Rasulpura for boys and in several centres needlework embroidery and lace-making were carried on for women.

Educationally much work has been carried on. There is a College in Indore teaching up to the B. A. and occasionally the M. A. degree. Also two High Schools one for boys and one for girls, and in addition about 40 Primary and Secondary Schools are carried on throughout the Mission. Teacher training in a small way has been done. A Theological Seminary has been established in Indore. A large amount of literature is sold annually and an Anglo-vernacular Paper is published.

35. *Roman Catholic Mission*—The Roman Catholics have stations at Marwar in Manipur Jargana Thanla, Jabua and Barwani.

On the colony of Manipur near Khundi Khundi in the Manipur British Jargana, no remark need be added to what was said in 1911. The community is developing slowly but steadily and, as all happy people, makes no history.

A party of 12 families, however, left in 1914, for Suket, Kotah State, Rajputana, and settled there on the bank of the Au River. Yet the Mariapur Colony in 1921 was 227 strong.

There were, in 1921, 941 Christian Bhils in Thandla and 37 surrounding villages. The increase is due to natural growth and to conversions. There is also a small group of 52 Christian Balais. Schools for boys and girls are kept up, the Bhil girls' school being staffed by Hindustani Sisters called "Prabhudasi." Jhabua had, in 1921, 372 Christian Bhils in more than 20 villages with a few Daogar converts.

A school for girls opened in 1918 by the Mission Sisters of Ajmer, has been added to the boys' school already in existence.

A dispensary and female hospital is conducted by one of the Sisters, trained at the Medical College, Indore, who passed the L.C.P. & S., Bombay.

The above numbers, which have been supplied by the Mission, do not tally

Figure supplied by the Mission	Census figure for the areas in which the Mission stations are situated	Difference	with the Census figures which are below them. This is due partly to a number of persons going out for harvest work and partly to the prob- ability of wrong classification of Bhil Christians as Animists
1,592	534	1,058	

A small Church has been built recently at Barwani, for the Catholic community residing there which is visited from Indore.

36 *Friends' Foreign Mission Association*—The Friends' Foreign Mission Association began to work at Sehore in Central India in 1890, confining its activities within the station limits, and to giving instructions at the State Leper Asylum, the latter on the invitation of the authorities.

During the worst of the Famine of 1900 the Mission had supported some thousands of the subjects of Bhopal and adjoining States on relief works, in digging wells, and with loans of seed and cattle to a large number of cultivators.

These operations increased the influence of the Mission and opened the way to extensive evangelistic tours in Bhopal, as well as in Narsinghgarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur States. These were at times interfered with owing to frequent visitations of Plague, when the villagers were sometimes suspicious of the motives of the Mission's agents. These fears were, however, gradually dispelled, until, of late years, the people having come to understand the purpose of the visitors have welcomed them, shown much hospitality, and begged them to return.

During these tours an increasing number of religious books has been sold. This has been particularly noticeable at the larger bazars and at the periodical *melas*, where, as often as not the supply has been exceeded by the demand.

Perhaps the chief point to emphasise is the remarkable and ever increasing demand for literature, whether in the towns or the district, during the last decade.

At Sehore there is primary school for boys, and there are two more for girls. Zenana visiting has been carried on regularly both here and at Bhopal, and at both of these places Reading Rooms have been maintained.

The Mission has not made converts on a large scale. It claims that the teaching it has been able to impart has, however, had an uplifting influence which is evident in indirect ways.

During the past ten years the number of its Christian adherents has increased from 64 to 123.

37 *American Friends' Mission*—The American Friends' Mission (Quaker) established in Nowgong in 1896, works among all classes in some 800 villages and has a Christian community of 150. Schools are maintained for Christian children with industrial training, and needlework for women and girls. Four schools for Non-Christian children. Two medical dispensaries.

38 *Others*—It is not necessary to go into the figures for "Others" in any detail. There are only 2,400 of them forming 3 per mille of the population of whom 2,200 were in the Western section. Bhopal, as in 1911, has most, 13 per 10,000.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

## General distribution of the population by religion

Region and Locality	Actual Number in 1911.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Popula- tion.				Variation (+) or Decrease (-)		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Net Area 1901.
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1911 '11.	1901 1911.	1901 1901.	1901 1901.	
1		2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Hind —</b>										
Central India	8,210,120	8,688	8,688	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—
West	2,411,670	7,815	7,747	—	—	+68	—	—	—	—
East	2,765,817	9,576	9,586	—	—	-10	—	—	—	—
<b>Muslim —</b>										
Central India	319,460	696	674	—	—	-22	—	—	—	—
West	319,675	1,131	1,251	—	—	+120	—	—	—	—
East	50,904	172	163	—	—	+9	—	—	—	—
<b>Christian —</b>										
Central India	311,878	683	678	—	—	-5	—	—	—	—
West	251,971	816	830	—	—	+14	—	—	—	—
East	79,644	271	279	—	—	+8	—	—	—	—
<b>Jain —</b>										
Central India	41,431	9	78	—	—	+69	—	—	—	—
West	25,381	165	113	—	—	-52	—	—	—	—
East	1,706	41	41	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
<b>Others —</b>										
Central India	9,072	19	12	—	—	-7	—	—	—	—
West	843	28	23	—	—	-5	—	—	—	—
East	1,119	3	3	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
<b>Unrecorded —</b>										
Central India	2,421	5	3	—	—	-2	—	—	—	—
West	1,274	7	6	—	—	-1	—	—	—	—
East	173	1	1	—	—	0	—	—	—	—

Note.—Figures by region for the Muslim population transferred from Table IV.

Table per 10,000.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

## Distribution by Political Charges and Natural Divisions of the Main Religions

Political Charge and Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10 000 OF POPULATION WHO ARE											
	HINDU		ANJIST		MUSALMAN		JAIN		CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	8,088	8,688	666	674	553	545	74	78	15	12	4	3
WEST	7,915	7,747	1 131	1,281	816	830	105	113	26	23	7	6
Indore	8 701	8 609	241	443	804	781	105	109	46	47	13	11
Bhopal	8 471	8 412	522	567	914	954	55	60	4	3	4	4
Malwa	7,697	7 829	939	756	1 093	1,120	244	270	27	13	5	3
Southern States	5 508	4 655	3 920	4,742	140	471	95	108	23	21	4	3
EAST	9,509	9,569	172	105	274	278	41	44	3	3	1	1
Baghelkhand	9 528	9 744	239	22	227	229	5	4	1	1		
Bundelkhand	9,484	9,346	86	212	334	340	89	96	6	6	1	1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

## Christians. Number and Variation.

Political Charge and Natural Division	ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN		VARIATION PER CENT
	1921	1911	
1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA	9,062	7,673	+18.1
WEST	8,043	6,098	+20.1
Indore	5,204	4,828	+7.8
Bhopal	427	371	+29.0
Malwa	1,027	471	+118.0
Southern States	1,385	1,068	+29.7
EAST	1,019	975	+4.6
Baghelkhand	204	163	+25.2
Bundelkhand	815	812	+0.4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

## Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					
	Hindu	Musalman	Anjist	Jain	Christian	Others	Hindu	Musalman	Anjist	Jain	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	6,949	2,590	54	251	120	36	8 804	347	728	56	4	1
West	6,548	2,890	54	310	145	47	8,119	504	1,293	74	8	2
East	8,029	1,764	57	91	52	7	9,589	193	178	30	1	

## CHAPTER V

### Age

39. These three Chapters V—Age VI—Sex and VII—Civil Condition are intimately connected and really comprise three parts of a single subject while Chapters VIII—Literacy and IX—Infirmities are also closely concerned. Here as in other Chapters, it is unfortunately impossible to deal with comparative figures owing to the exclusion of Gwalior and the absence of vital statistics and hence Subsidiary Tables VI to X have to be omitted.

Age statistics are in European Countries of great value but in India where the majority of the community have but the vaguest idea of their age and persistently give round numbers such figures are of little real value while in Central India with its numerous small States and the consequent lack of vital statistics, the discussion of age figures becomes severely restricted.

40. *Returns*—The enumerator was told to enter "the number of years which each person had completed on the 18th March—the word infant is to be recorded for children of under one complete year." Precise as the rule appears to be it is singularly ineffectual in its results. Errors are very considerable and they are mainly due to ignorance and the invariable use of the current year—a man of 20 calling himself 30 and far less to deliberate misstatement than is the case in Europe. Children are not weaned even up to two years of age and the term *bachcha* is consequently used in replying to the enumerator who thereupon enters "infant."

Turning to Subsidiary Table I and the inserted diagram we find that lumping takes place at 2 and 3, 5, 7 and 8, 10 and 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 32, 35, 40

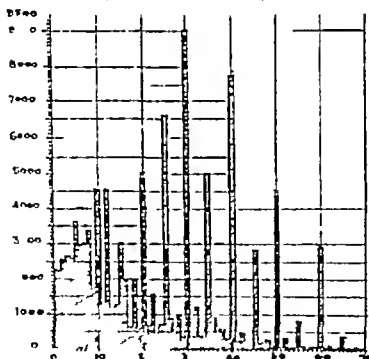


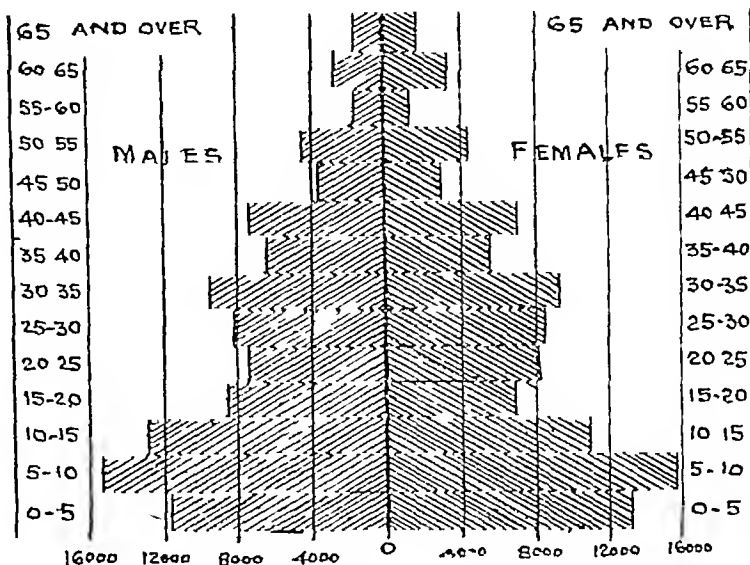
Diagram showing the actual number of States returned at each age for 10,000

41. 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50. On the other hand certain ages are most popular as 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51 and 61.

The prevalent English phrase is largely responsible for the "do tin laras ka" "mit alk laras ka" "dar laras ka" of a child while at later years

the fives and tens generally predominate The inset diagram gives the

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE PERIODS OF  
100000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX



distribution of age periods for both Sexes in 100,000 persons These figures have not been "smoothed"

European statistics show that the number of persons aged 15—50 is invariably about half the total population—the greatest variation taking place in the groups 0—15 and 50 and over The total number in Central India between 15—50 is 2,981,883, very nearly half 5,997,000, the total population of this area From the variation in these lesser groups, it is possible to deduce the vitality of the community, as, if the population is growing, the number in the 0—15 group will be larger than in 15 and over but if stationary there will be little difference

Province and Principal States	Number of persons per mille aged		
	0—15	15—50	50 and over
Central India	400	497	103
Indore	385	508	107
Bhopal	384	505	111
Rewa	412	491	97

The inset gives figures for Central India and the principal States

The proportion of children is an indication of progress, and that of old persons of longevity But it would be a mistake to lay stress on these figures, while no vital statistics can be obtained to check them by, since European conditions as to age and mortality are not strictly applicable in India

41 *Age, Religion and Caste*—In Subsidiary Tables III and IV the age distribution by main religions and castes will be found for Central India and its Natural Divisions

At early periods 0—5 and 5—10 Animists stand first, which is due to marriage after puberty on the part of the girls with men of their own age, while widows remarry freely Hindus Muslims, Jains and Christians follow in that order At 70 and over Christians and Animists come last In the case of Animists, this is due to the hard lives they live in unhealthy surroundings, with an uncertain and but indifferently nutritious food supply The fall in the case of Christians is due to the fact that most of the Central India Christian population is composed of the official element, as the rapid fall at 55, the age of retirement, shows

Religion	Per 10,000 (males)		
	0—5	5—10	70 and over
Central India	1,165	1,539	102
Hindu	1,143	1,530	102
Muslim	1,105	1,321	147
Animist	1,521	1,920	73
Jain	987	1,092	125
Christian	1,026	1,036	35

Turning to the Castes, only male figures being considered as before, Brahmans and Rajputs shew little difference at 40 and over (Subsidiary Table IV) while Marathas stand higher than either of the former The jungle tribes Bhl (163), Kol (213), give much lower figures which agree with the statistics by religion It is unnecessary to consider these in greater detail

42. *Fecundity*—Comparison with previous Census figures is not possible. These figures show that Animist are the most prolific Hindus following, while Jains are the least so.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.

Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	2,673	2,861
Muslim	2,428	2,774
Animist	3,440	3,896
Jain	1,078	2,333

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 PER 10,000.

Natural Division	Hindu.	Muslim.	Animist.	Jain.
East	753	963	3,102	2,350
West	26	58	3,576	2,144

43. *Mean age*—The mean age works out to 21.27 for males and 21.33 for females and is highest for males in the Western section but for females in the Eastern. Animists have the lowest figures for mean age. This mean age is simply the mean age for those persons living on the Census night and has no reference to the duration or expectation of life. The birth rate and death rate necessarily affect this figure but we have not the vital statistics with which to reconcile it.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLES

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age Distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by annual periods.

Age	HINDU RELIGION		Age	HINDU RELIGION		Age	HINDU RELIGION	
	Male.	Female.		Male	Female		Male.	Female.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
0	2,270	2,262	36	875	443	72	14	
1	2,203	2,356	37	460	122	73	1	
2	2,535	2,675	38	531	230	74	8	
3	2,628	3,031	39	253	241	75	140	11
4	2,585	2,765	40	7,769	7,273	76	8	
5	3,595	3,493	41	128	180	77	2	
6	2,967	2,856	42	402	327	78	2	
7	3,035	3,248	43	80	193	79	5	
8	3,375	3,157	44	73	106	80	235	20
9	1,771	2,056	45	2,797	2,132	81	3	
10	4,510	3,666	46	141	134	82	7	
11	1,240	1,612	47	142	86	83	1	
12	4,535	3,197	48	196	106	84	11	
13	1,171	1,080	49	73	97	85	22	
14	1,282	1,009	50	4,513	4,334	86	6	
15	3,063	2,725	51	60	100	87	0	
16	1,066	1,965	52	263	161	88	2	
17	627	543	53	40	180	89	3	
18	2,013	1,677	54	54	90	90	58	
19	560	341	55	865	603	91	0	
20	5,033	6 090	56	65	53	92	0	
21	741	565	57	20	30	93	0	
22	1,570	1,338	58	43	22	94	0	
23	442	354	59	16	32	95	10	
24	723	470	60	2,848	3,140	96	4	
25	6,603	6 609	61	61	201	97	0	
26	861	706	62	75	49	98	0	
27	538	440	63	20	25	99	2	
28	987	779	64	35	29	100	6	
29	316	209	65	334	270	102	1	
30	9,045	8,769	66	14	40	105	2	
31	292	305	67	20	26	110	1	
32	1,135	831	68	22	15	125	1	
33	312	212	69	7	10			
34	275	230	70	452	422			
35	5 302	4,477	71	12	22	TOTAL	106,438	100.2



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Central India and each Natural Division

Age	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	227	223	214	80	210	197
1-2	174	184	202	221	141	135
2-3	19	79	128	278	210	241
3-4	70	327	263	331	273	323
4-5	278	311	425	314	277	307
5-6	2,163	1,226	1,729	1,411	1,791	1,312
6-7	1,828	1,590	1,204	1,461	1,877	1,397
7-8	1,231	1,100	1,211	1,014	1,252	1,144
8-9	844	787	127	674	963	760
9-10	721	809	743	843	723	775
10-11	508	580	879	808	733	823
11-12	811	851	970	837	997	944
12-13	824	561	838	855	813	809
13-14	725	713	746	727	707	699
14-15	314	323	334	372	333	308
15-16	423	438	456	450	412	400
16-17	127	123	121	107	122	127
17-18	324	324	278	224	226	224
18-19	84	84	70	84	47	84
20 and over	102	123	117	127	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.38	24.72	24.28	23.89	24.52

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions.

Age	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS.						
0-1	227	223	214	80	210	197
1-2	174	184	202	221	141	135
2-3	19	79	128	278	210	241
3-4	70	327	263	331	273	323
4-5	278	311	425	314	277	307
5-6	2,163	1,226	1,729	1,411	1,791	1,312
6-7	1,828	1,590	1,204	1,461	1,877	1,397
7-8	1,231	1,100	1,211	1,014	1,252	1,144
8-9	844	787	127	674	963	760
9-10	721	809	743	843	723	775
10-11	508	580	879	808	733	823
11-12	811	851	970	837	997	944
12-13	824	561	838	855	813	809
13-14	725	713	746	727	707	699
14-15	314	323	334	372	333	308
15-16	423	438	456	450	412	400
16-17	127	123	121	107	122	127
17-18	324	324	278	224	226	224
18-19	84	84	70	84	47	84
20 and over	102	123	117	127	87	112
Mean Age	24.27	24.38	24.72	24.28	23.89	24.52

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd)

Age.	1921					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST		EAST	
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>HINDU</b>						
0—1	225	226	244	260	208	196
1—2	169	188	200	224	141	155
2—3	214	254	230	268	200	241
3—4	264	325	253	315	274	332
4—5	271	304	264	303	278	306
Total 0—5	1,143	1,297	1,191	1,370	1,101	1,230
5—10	1,530	1,567	1,473	1,534	1,581	1,535
10—15	1,307	1,110	1,219	1,050	1,387	1,161
15—20	858	715	744	684	900	741
20—25	737	807	744	844	732	775
25—30	803	857	830	860	783	854
30—35	941	953	988	961	898	947
35—40	630	687	648	662	613	608
40—45	728	718	753	749	698	699
45—50	344	299	359	288	332	303
50—55	434	455	460	462	410	440
55—60	128	125	125	110	132	137
60—65	257	329	281	328	235	320
65—70	53	57	60	59	40	50
70 and over	102	124	119	139	80	111
Mean Age	24 30	24 53	24 91	24 54	23 76	24 52
<b>MUSALMAN</b>						
0—1	242	250	244	266	237	224
1—2	180	208	188	220	156	169
2—3	224	265	233	275	197	234
3—4	223	312	210	310	262	320
4—5	236	279	233	275	246	291
Total 0—5	1,105	1,320	1,108	1,346	1,098	1,238
5—10	1,321	1,455	1,292	1,437	1,419	1,511
10—15	1,193	1,043	1,163	1,040	1,270	1,055
15—20	780	680	762	677	870	723
20—25	845	887	858	901	804	833
25—30	862	893	870	911	805	835
30—35	944	971	962	964	897	991
35—40	640	543	645	524	624	605
40—45	742	738	743	752	738	710
45—50	382	275	383	266	376	302
50—55	501	488	502	490	498	481
55—60	148	116	148	108	148	140
60—65	317	353	328	352	279	356
65—70	73	54	79	51	52	64
70 and over	147	175	158	181	113	156
Mean Age	25 85	25 09	26 10	25 03	24 80	25 27

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(contd.)

Age	1921.					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST.		EAST.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ARTHIST</b>						
100	19	219	220	223	245	214
1-99	220	228	228	228	97	121
10-19	270	340	273	323	212	49
20-29	277	454	272	441	340	403
30-39	363	417	364	423	300	373
Total 0-4	1,221	1,793	1,267	1,354	1,184	1,271
50-59	1,220	1,276	1,244	1,463	1,723	1,312
60-69	1,222	1,023	1,211	1,014	1,278	1,182
70-79	601	411	633	442	900	714
80-89	408	703	298	700	81	606
90-99	703	608	719	873	809	797
100	912	813	906	930	845	912
1-99	641	821	630	811	573	619
10-19	728	620	710	620	831	643
20-29	744	576	747	579	523	722
30-39	257	277	254	218	608	215
40-49	64	30	76	79	137	84
50-59	220	109	218	111	213	125
60-69	34	37	31	30	40	20
70-79	73	38	66	30	94	17
Mean Age	22-17	21-00	21-29	21-78	22-45	22-03
<b>JAIN.</b>						
100	206	227	204	227	203	203
1-99	144	227	124	127	121	121
10-19	227	227	227	227	221	221
20-29	227	227	227	227	221	221
Total 0-4	207	1,116	204	1,107	1,011	1,121
50-59	1,222	1,216	1,241	1,140	1,222	1,245
60-69	1,222	976	1,241	974	1,200	974
70-79	411	771	427	774	445	733
80-89	650	424	54	800	8	701
90-99	210	824	940	812	84	87
100	871	871	87	871	87	871
1-99	727	727	727	727	727	727
10-19	824	824	824	824	824	824
20-29	824	824	824	824	824	824
30-39	824	824	824	824	824	824
40-49	824	824	824	824	824	824
50-59	824	824	824	824	824	824
60-69	824	824	824	824	824	824
70-79	824	824	824	824	824	824
80-89	824	824	824	824	824	824
90-99	824	824	824	824	824	824
Mean Age	27-28	27-22	27-27	27-41	27-29	27-27

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age Distribution of 10,000 of each Sex in Main Religions—(concl'd)

Age.	1921					
	CENTRAL INDIA.		WEST		EAST	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>						
0—1	212	321	221	333	155	195
1—2	204	324	210	320	112	358
2—3	177	321	179	327	169	260
3—4	205	345	207	353	197	260
4—5	228	321	241	327	140	260
Total 0—5	1,026	1,632	1,064	1,660	773	1,333
5—10	1,030	1,665	1,058	1,677	885	1,533
10—15	736	1,090	765	1,095	520	1,109
15—20	1,074	597	1,169	608	421	521
20—25	2,206	1,153	2,145	1,180	2,625	880
25—30	1,066	1,694	971	1,736	1,728	1,303
30—35	1,051	740	1,029	709	1,208	1,042
35—40	826	446	788	402	1,082	880
40—45	372	365	375	323	351	782
45—50	230	183	237	190	183	130
50—55	172	175	178	173	126	195
55—60	63	68	68	65	28	98
60—65	67	116	76	114		130
65—70	40	24	42	23	28	32
70 and over	35	36	35	36	42	32
Mean Age	23 12	20 33	22 92	20 08	24 56	22 83
<b>OTHERS</b>						
0—1	193	242	185	235	306	364
1—2	133	158	128	166	204	
2—3	141	262	104	264	612	182
3—4	104	299	112	303		182
4—5	119	299	120	294	102	364
Total 0—5	690	1,260	649	1,262	1,224	1,092
5—10	1,125	1,189	1,116	1,194	1,225	1,091
10—15	915	1,003	875	978	1,429	1,454
15—20	804	910	851	880	204	1,454
20—25	1,019	946	1,035	969	816	727
25—30	908	975	907	969	919	1,091
30—35	1,034	975	1,051	969	816	1,091
35—40	834	671	843	685	714	645
40—45	811	650	803	646	919	727
45—50	491	362	514	372	201	182
50—55	506	390	490	391	714	182
55—60	305	186	321	196	162	
60—65	342	214	321	205	612	764
65—70	97	93	96	98	162	
70 and over	119	176	128	186		
Mean Age	23 69	25 48	23 84	25 53	26 79	22 63

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Age Distribution of 1000 of each Sex in certain Castes.

CASTE.	MALES NO. PER 1000 AGED.					FEMALES NO. PER 1000 AGED.				
	0-3	3-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over	0-3	3-12	15-18	18-40	40 and over
	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
Brahmins	191	111	23	417	293	119	121	74	231	211
Chettyar	106	180	123	409	214	119	180	110	421	197
Korthali	121	121	97	201	220	127	100	93	203	203
Karnata	107	190	64	414	192	113	177	74	207	221
Kandiyas	91	106	78	414	214	104	103	8	213	278
Jiholia	91	164	77	411	227	101	181	79	232	270
Khagur	90	172	67	423	228	112	174	72	246	246
K. Jyot	199	164	97	213	241	123	262	24	214	244
Chachan	107	106	107	263	222	100	189	12	201	229
Torwar	14	170	100	290	270	108	184	80	272	270
Porwar	121	181	104	292	202	148	182	81	202	244
Karkhara	91	101	64	420	212	112	145	61	206	27
Bath	106	182	104	280	228	119	187	108	274	18
Gakhot	223	87	45	40	433	217	78	44	229	422
Bhadarna	94	110	123	404	297	94	103	4	474	277
Bachla	90	174	91	419	271	116	190	79	273	46
Baghela	94	144	112	411	187	106	187	70	411	18
Masika	88	16	91	297	227	88	163	64	205	271
Am	63	164	124	497	126	148	197	129	282	97
Bhai	97	152	61	478	204	122	162	101	274	229
Gajur	93	123	96	209	200	125	162	92	209	241
Dhagar	102	182	86	274	202	133	141	120	261	270
K. ad	72	122	80	422	294	91	112	112	419	229
Bawa	84	164	197	299	221	112	264	87	299	278
Agarwal	100	160	100	292	242	187	172	42	244	212
Mahari	72	121	115	240	200	87	109	102	497	213
Govil	64	100	121	402	252	102	170	118	247	221
Parwal	106	141	174	220	221	122	152	100	216	201
G. H.	192	871	74	429	221	104	179	64	294	263
Kha. gur	112	192	7	410	212	114	182	74	270	229
Kachara	102	160	114	201	194	111	156	101	412	147
Khach	71	121	71	603	209	104	272	21	271	100
Sahwa	164	91	79	229	221	180	207	83	471	177
P. H.	143	212		21	162	147	217	5	247	131
Gand	120	171	63	264	274	114	206	81	291	246
Kul	100	212	103	270	212	122	247	92	244	179
M. S. S.	162	179	77	422	222	119	112	69	412	212
P. S.	19	164	79	411	91	114	146	1	411	270
P. S. S.	91	123	89	46	211	154	194	22	244	212
P. S. S.	176	175	74	674	211	111	176	78	411	270

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 40 to those aged 15—40 in certain castes ;  
also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

CASTE	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN BOTH SEXES PER 100		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 40 PER 100 AGED 15—40		Number of Married Females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages
	Persons aged 15—40	Married fe- males aged 15—40	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Brahman</i>	72	200	50	61	30
Shrigaud	63	210	53	44	26
Shrimali	64	282	63	57	27
Sarwari	77	199	50	59	30
Sanadhva	66	107	59	71	28
Jijhotia	65	200	63	74	28
Bhagor	68	212	57	60	27
<i>Rajput</i>	79	214	63	77	27
Chauhan	76	226	61	61	27
Touwar	83	304	54	60	23
Ponwar	81	256	52	48	23
Kachhwaha	66	183	50	65	31
Rathor	79	225	68	57	27
Gahlot	91	210	86	80	27
Bhadauria	50	136	56	54	36
Bundela	71	210	53	62	29
Baghela	67	166	48	60	32
Maratha	60	243	85	77	19
Ajwa	65	213	27	51	27
Bhat	66	200	44	61	20
Gujar	66	216	73	65	25
Dhangar	73	346	71	80	16
Sondhia	81	144	53	52	31
<i>Bania</i>	68	201	47	64	28
Agarwal	70	216	50	46	23
Mahestr	47	185	78	44	24
Oswal	70	248	63	58	26
Porwal	78	216	65	66	26
Gahohi	67	199	52	67	22
Khangar	74	192	48	35	32
Kachern	68	178	51	42	34
Bhilala	101	312	53	62	22
Saharia	69	193	43	52	33
Bhil	71	231	62	64	22
Gond	92	223	59	52	30
Kol	94	225	56	56	30
<i>Musalman</i>	70	176	57	53	34
Shaikh	60	172	62	50	35
Sayyad	70	190	60	54	33
Pathan	70	173	58	51	32

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 and also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15—40		No. of Married Females Aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India	71	178	18	13	33
West	73	180	13	13	33
East	70	178	9	13	33

Note.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the accession of the Gwalior State and its Dependencies.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions ; also of married females aged 15—40 per hundred females.

Religion and Natural Division.	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 BOTH SEXES PER 100.		PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER HUNDRED AGED 15—40.		NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALE 15—40 PER HUNDRED FEMALE OF ALL AGES.	
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	1921.			1921.
			Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
CENTRAL INDIA.						
All Religions	71	178	18	13	33	
Hindu	70	174	10	13	33	
Muslim	61	181	13	15	34	
Animist	96	221	9	11	31	
West—						
All Religions	73	180	13	13	33	
Hindu	70	171	13	13	34	
Muslim	61	180	14	15	34	
Animist	100	224	9	11	33	
East—						
All Religions	70	172	9	13	33	
Hindu	70	174	9	13	33	
Muslim	66	183	11	14	33	
Animist	61	204	10	15	30	

Note.—The figures for 1911 are not available owing to the accession of the Gwalior State and its Dependencies.

# CHAPTER VI.

## Sex.

44 The Tables dealt with are VII and the Subsidiary Tables at the end

The record of sex is important but as in other cases, comparison with previous enumerations, is impossible as the figures cannot be adjusted As usual in India, males are in excess , 3,000,000 males to 2,900,000 females or 954 females to every 1,000 males These figures do not include persons born in Central India who were absent on the Census night If we take the natural population, that is those born in Central India, wherever enumerated, excluding those living in Central India

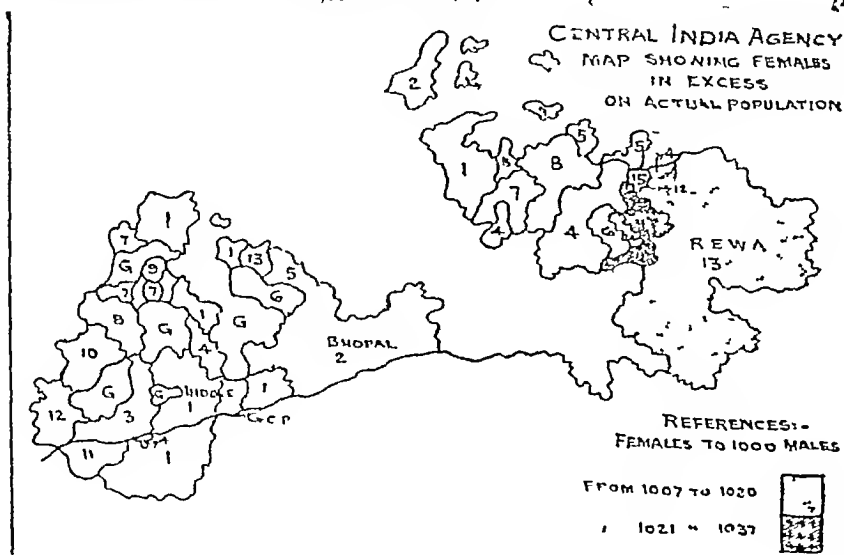
at the time but born elsewhere, we get a proportion of 951 females to 1,000 males The proportion being larger when immigrants are deducted showing that females preponderate among outsiders

45 *Sex and Locality*—The Agency as a whole thus gives us 954 females to 1,000 males, the Western section showing 935 and the Eastern 975

If we take smaller areas as in the inset we get a lower ratio except where

Animists are met with in large numbers, as in Rewa and Dhar

Locanty	SEX AND MIGRATION FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Actual Population	Natural Population
Central India	954	951
Indore	917	955
Bhopal	934	952
Rewa	1,007	993
Oregha	932	968
Dhar	986	931





40. *Rural and Urban*—The sex proportions for town and country show that there are more females in the rural area.

Religion.	SEX PROPORTION FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR MALE 1,000 FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
All relig. com.	870	943
Hindu	864	933
Musalman	905	918
Animist	873	1,003
Jain	900	918

Even the town dwellers, Musalman and Jain, show this. The urban proportion of males and females in Western Central India is lower than in the Eastern Section where towns are fewer.

Locality	SEX PROPORTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS IN CERTAIN STATES. F MALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Urban area.	Rural area.
Central India	870	943
West	850	879
East	879	978
Indore State	791	914
Chy	783	
Rajpal State	841	845
Kera State	869	1,011

47 *Sex and Religion*—Animists as usual show the highest rate 1 002 females to 1 000 males, Hindus giving 934 Musalmans 913 Jains 913 Christians 891 and Others 801 Turning to the Natural Divisions the Eastern area shows a higher figure for Hindus (978) than the Western, due no doubt to a greater proportion of Hindus returned among jungle tribes Musalmans and Jains also show a higher proportion while Christians and Others have a lower figure Animists are practically the same in both Natural Divisions. There are more facilities for trade and service in the West than in the East. In the East the people go away to seek employment leaving families behind but the West attracts people from outside. This reduces the proportion of females in the West and increases it in

the East. Jains and Mohammadans are respectively traders and servants mostly. The strength of Government and Imperial Service Troops in the West and the East is respectively 5,249 and 474

Locality	Number of females to 1,000 males.
States containing jungle areas—	
Indore (Kamwar District)	833
(Vimar District)	833
Porva	1,007
Idhar	996
Panna	837
Ajmer	834
Jhalam	941
Kapil	1,023
Mahar	1,037
Parvati	949
Alraipur	854
Bordering States	867-919

An excess of females is an invariable sign of the prevalence of jungle tribes as may be seen in the inset in the Rewa Nagod Malhar and Barwani States which contain jungle tribes in large numbers.

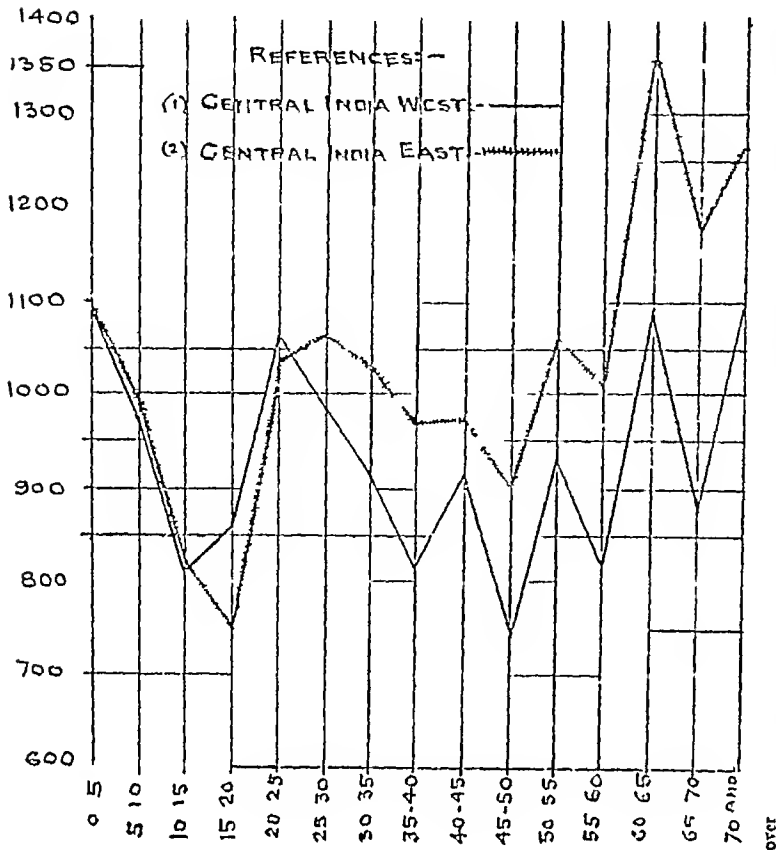
Among Jains only are girls in excess

Locality	Number of females per 1,000 males of the same age.
Central India	1,004
West	1,003
East	1,001
Indore	1,003
Chy	1,011
Rajpal	1,005
Alraipur	1,005

48. *Sex and Age*—The absence of vital statistics makes it impossible to employ any check. In Europe as is well known male births are in excess but the greater delicacy of male infants adjusts the balance. In India generally male births are in excess and no doubt are so also in Central India. If we examine the returns as we find them, we get at 0-1 000 girls to 1 000 boys whereas girls are in excess at subsequent ages up to 5-10 when there is sudden fall. The Natural Division figures show less difference than when the hilly portion was kept separate

49 *Proportion of Sexes*—The returns give 934 females to 1 000 males. The excess of males seems to be a fact due mainly to the neglect of girls between 10-15 years of age early child birth and insanitary midwifery while hard work from an early age results in premature ageing Concealment and mis-statement of ages no doubt exaggerate this but the excess of males is undoubtedly a fact.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEMALES  
TO 1000 MALES AT EACH AGE PERIOD



50 *Sex and Caste* — Not much reliance can be put on these figures. Of the main groups so far as these selected castes are concerned the highest rate of females to males is in the Brahman class, 974 females to 1,000 males, Rajput 929 following. Among individual castes Baghel Rajputs come first (1,084), Kols (1,057), Sarwaria Brahmans (1,013) and Dhangars (1,006) following. Jijhotia Brahmans (826) come last.

It would be fallacious to theorize on these returns which show so many obvious errors.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

## General proportions of the Sexes by Natural Divisions

Natural Division.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.			
	1921.		1911	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1		2	4	5
Central India	934	931	—	—
West	935	945	—	—
East	973	900	—	—

NOTE.—Figures for 1911 are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Number of females per 1 000 Males at different age periods by Religion.

Age.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muslims.	A Sikhs.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India.							
0—1	961	937	964	907	1,006	923	1,000
1—5	1,064	1,062	1,000	1,067	1,030	940	944
5—9	1,125	1,125	1,078	1,220	1,063	1,080	1,451
9—14	1,180	1,173	1,276	1,206	1,004	901	2,376
14—19	1,074	1,073	1,083	1,081	1,033	811	2,008
Total 0—19	2,696	2,615	2,619	2,235	2,633	933	2,117
20—24	990	976	1,003	946	1,018	919	845
25—29	911	910	794	842	746	851	876
30—34	797	793	800	851	834	228	907
35—39	1,946	1,945	1,000	1,276	904	509	755
40—44	1,014	1,012	841	1,256	827	841	861
Total 20—44	553	549	399	2,631	377	675	827
45—49	933	931	873	964	906	873	850
50—54	920	908	823	841	835	841	823
55—59	870	891	830	870	877	833	860
60 and over	1,167	1,162	960	1,212	1,133	749	993
Total 50 and over	512	508	87	943	913	477	838
Total all ages (Actual population).	954	954	913	1,962	913	331	861
Total all ages (Natural population).	911			—	—	—	—

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by Religion and by Natural Divisions.

Age	All religions	Hindu.	Musalman.	Animist	Jain.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>WEST</b>							
0—1	996	995	983	1,014	1,023	927	1,043
1—2	1,057	1,056	1,054	1,073	1,010	907	1,003
2—3	1,103	1,085	1,065	1,223	1,083	1,124	2,077
3—4	1,178	1,101	1,329	1,207	955	1,049	2,143
4—5	1,069	1,071	1,064	1,065	1,094	833	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,075</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>1,122</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>1,593</i>
5—10	972	969	1,002	970	1,010	973	878
10—15	806	803	803	838	736	897	917
15—20	855	850	810	913	842	318	849
20—25	1,059	1,057	951	1,290	949	338	767
25—30	980	958	933	1,223	801	1,097	876
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>959</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>944</i>
30—40	872	910	836	945	870	375	716
40—50	855	802	809	844	870	525	634
50—60	903	911	830	923	879	593	594
60 and over	1,063	1,063	931	1,246	1,084	697	735
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>841</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>902</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>673</i>
<b>Total all ages (Actual population)</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>820</b>
<b>Total all ages (Natural population)</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EAST</b>							
0—1	916	917	901	877	960	545	667
1—2	1,074	1,072	1,033	1,355	1,168	1,375	-
2—3	1,177	1,181	1,128	1,169	1,008	667	167
3—4	1,182	1,182	1,141	1,184	1,132	571	-
4—5	1,080	1,774	1,137	1,250	966	800	2,000
<i>Total 0—5</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>500</i>
5—10	988	985	1,013	1,112	1,024	746	500
10—15	816	817	785	861	772	919	571
15—20	750	749	792	733	812	533	4,000
20—25	1,031	1,033	986	1,140	892	144	500
25—30	1,063	1,063	991	1,250	938	325	667
<i>Total 0—30</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>1,026</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>663</i>
30—40	1,009	1,002	999	1,103	973	362	600
40—50	949	953	865	841	940	737	455
50—60	1,047	1,056	915	801	1,078	818	125
60 and over	1,310	1,319	1,231	1,011	1,286	1,200	256
<i>Total 30 and over</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>1,029</i>	<i>972</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>415</i>
<b>Total all ages (Actual population)</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>561</b>
<b>Total all ages (Natural population)</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of females per 1 000 males for certain selected castes.

Caste.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	ALL ages.	0—4.	5—14.	15—24.	25—40.	40 and over.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Brahman	874	1,020	835	871	845	847	1,125
Chikquad	805	854	1,028	787	878	828	778
Chitawal	928	868	1 151	1,000	1,238	787	843
Sarwaria	1,012	1,045	834	800	864	937	1,316
Sandhya	824	878	603	828	851	838	1,041
Jijhola	825	838	817	744	877	972	818
Khojer	885	1,114	974	830	707	824	1,008
Rajput	829	1,042	808	803	800	882	803
Chamban	892	818	703	803	836	1,003	858
Towar	800	1,118	831	723	836	830	836
Powar	803	1,103	918	783	1,194	819	833
Kachivaha	803	1,028	701	800	1,048	803	1,083
Kachor	892	1,073	801	874	858	883	808
Gahlot	913	823	891	683	603	841	918
Ehadastia	770	1,048	1 143	436	378	1,023	917
Dumbria	826	1,028	873	877	823	898	898
Daphala	1,064	1,220	867	831	785	1,318	1,348
Moraha	889	836	1,048	873	819	700	883
Alia	843	1,220	1,078	868	823	722	1,297
Ehat	914	1,223	866	1,054	772	725	1,049
Gajjar	918	1,223	1,217	883	803	890	739
Dhangra	1,008	1,345	848	2,000	861	728	1,023
Sandila	820	1,223	1,128	1,178	1,226	754	741
Baile	854	1,062	891	808	828	911	878
Agarwal	828	1,067	871	836	873	898	803
Mishra	833	893	723	743	1,013	1,023	801
Orwal	731	1,218	796	717	684	763	870
Parwal	898	1,048	872	1,000	848	793	830
Gakshi	913	823	859	708	817	848	1,090
Khangar	863	1,018	800	794	807	843	1,061
Kachra	891	890	721	774	847	1,027	840
Pilala	864	1,287	1,108	1,296	798	726	843
Palata	897	1,183	729	1,108	1,003	878	883
Pilal	864	866	1,002	1,227	800	1,018	876
Gand	1,012	1,202	1,028	873	893	1,103	921
Kul	1,087	1,208	1,041	865	814	1,186	1,061
Mandana	873	1,043	872	814	714	841	829
Shak	813	1,009	1,013	708	714	808	830
Porwal	793	1,127	1,071	838	870	779	781
Purba	816	1,017	827	814	717	840	818

# CHAPTER VII.

## Civil Condition

51 In India marriage, as is well known, is an inevitable event in the life of every man and woman, not hopelessly diseased or crippled. Marriage with Hindus and Musalmans is an ordained event, and with the former a sacrament, the sonless man being obliged to adopt in order to insure the performance of his funeral rites.

The difference between the Eastern and Western peoples in this respect can be seen from the inset

MARRIED FEMALES PER MILE AT 15-45	
Central India	704
England (1911)	410

Marriage being very early among Hindus and even among many Musalmans

who have lived for generations in Hindu States, cohabitation is not contemporaneous but takes place theoretically and usually in practice also, after the girl's first menses

The jungle tribes as they come more into touch with civilization adopt the custom of child marriage as a sign of higher social status at the same time tabooing widow remarriage, usually common among them. Bridegrooms have to be paid for and the price naturally rises with the girl's age. Little has been effected by the "Hitakarni Sabha" to inculcate moderation in expenditure and the thin end of the wedge which had been inserted has been considerably withdrawn—the plea of the great cost of everything since the war, giving an excuse for extravagance.

52 *Statistics*—Tables VII and XIV and the Subsidiary Tables in the Chapter may be considered. The figures show that 46 males in every 100 are married at 15—20 and 76 per cent at 20 and over. Among females 84 per cent are married at 15—20. Widows amount to 18 per cent, the number of child widows being 0.2 at 0—5 and 0.8 at 5—10, at 20—40 a rapid rise commences.

53 *Marriage and Religion*—The Hindu figures are necessarily much the same

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 0-10 WHO ARE MARRIED (BY RELIGION)

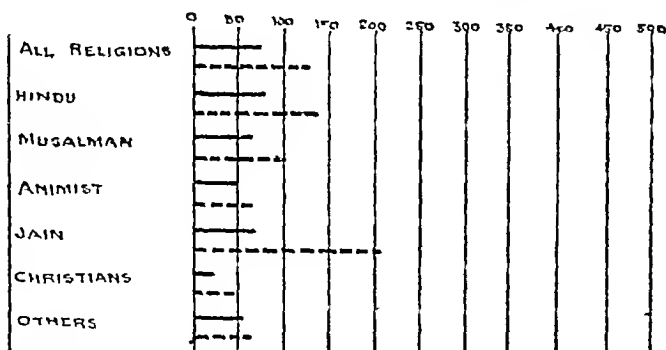
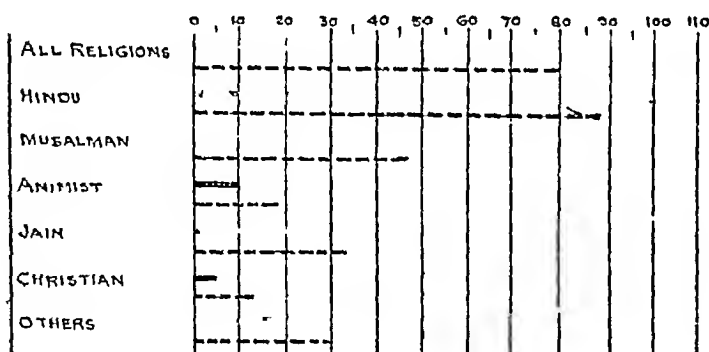


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER PER 1000 AGED 15-40 WHO ARE WIDOWED

(BY RELIGION) MALES ——— FEMALES - - - -

as those for the whole community, 47 per cent men and 49 per cent women being married. The Musalmans show a lower percentage of married at all ages up to 20—40 than Hindus. At 5—10 Hindus have twice as many married girls as Musalmans. 14 to 7 per cent, at 15—20 the figures for married girls become more equal showing a later age of marriage.

Animists show least widows at 15—40, only 7 per cent, to 13 among Hindus and 21 among Jains.

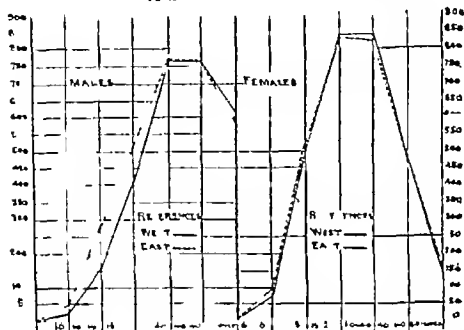
Jains as usual show the highest percentage. The term Hindu includes many low castes and a considerable number of Animists all of whom remarry their widows. Christian figures do not require discussion.

54 *Locality and Religion*.—There are more bachelors and spinsters in the West than in the East of the Agency at 10—15 however more men and women are married in the East, while there is the same number of widowed males in each division but more widowed women in the East than in the West.

The number of married Hindu males between 10—15 in the East (27 per cent.)

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE MARRIED PER 1000 OF EACH AGE.

FIG. 10. NATURAL INCREASE.



SEX	NUMBER OF ANIMISTS MARRIED PER 1000 AGED.			
	0-10.		10-15.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jalons	8	16	215	913
Barnaul	4	7	77	200
Akhalpur	1	5	173	307

is higher than in the West (17 per cent.) but more women (56 per cent.) are married in the West than in the East (53 per cent.) At earlier ages 0-5 and 5-10 we find more males in the East (18 and 60 per mille) than the West (14 and 36 per mille) Animists figures are obscured by their elusiveness.

55 *Polygamy*.—The total number of married females is 1 001 to 1 000 males which points to polygamy. The Animist figure is highest. The proportion of married females to males in 1911 when Gwalior was included in Central India was 991 to 1 000. As the figures for the guaranteed holdings transferred to Gwalior are not available separately exact comparison cannot be made. But if we take out the Gwalior figures from the Central India figures of 1911 we get the proportion as 1 003 married females to 1 000 males which is approximately the same as on the present occasion.

56 *Child Marriage*.—The 5-10 figures give for Hindu 5 per cent. males and 14 per cent. females married. Animists show 1 per cent. of males and 2 per cent. females the figures for West and East being respectively 0.9 and 4 per cent. males and 2 and 3 per cent. females. Jains show 2 per cent. males and 5 per cent. female married at 5-10 more males being married in the East (21 per mille) than the West (17 per mille).

57 *Caste and Marriage*.—Taking the 0-5 period we find the Bhadramas stand first with 5 per cent. boys married and 1 per cent. girls. A reward girl at this age period the Jains show 12 per cent. married Santhias 11 per cent. the next highest rate being 6 per cent. among Kacheras.

In regard to married boys of 5—12 Ajnas come first (22 per cent), Rathor Rajputs next (20 per cent), Oswal Banias next (19 per cent), and then Kachh-waha Rajputs, Kacheras, Tonwar and Ponwar Rajputs. In the case of girls of these ages, Sondhias (45 per cent) stand first, Gujars (35 per cent), Rathors (33 per cent) and Kacheras (26 per cent) following.

In widow remarriage, taking 40 and over, Brahmans show 64 per cent widows, Banias 60 per cent, Rajputs 58 per cent.

Of individual castes, Shrigaud and Bhagor come first with 71 per cent, Jijhotia 66 per cent and Sanadhya 61 per cent following. Among Rajputs, Bundela with 68 per cent come first, Ponwar (64 per cent) and Baghela 60 per cent following.

The lowest figures are those of Tonwars and Bhadaurias (36 per cent) which is not-explicable as their widows never remarry, while Bhils (58 per cent), Gonds (46 per cent) and Kols (50 per cent) show a higher percentage.





SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

Religion and Natural Division		MALES															
		All Ages				0-5				5-10				10-15			
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed		Unmarried	Married	Widowed		Unmarried	Married	Widowed		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	
(1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CENTRAL INDIA.																	
All Religions	461	464	75	984	15	1	947	49	4	775	214	11	228	699	73	51	215
Hindu	451	460	77	983	16	1	942	54	4	757	231	12	222	703	75	52	221
Musliman	464	461	75	989	11	1	909	29	3	890	107	7	277	850	04	30	205
Ahmik	512	415	43	093	6	1	085	14	1	016	80	4	237	713	50	29	135
Jain	483	493	100	072	29	2	070	18	3	020	74	0	356	574	70	111	307
Christian	070	207	24	003	3	2	033	7	5	031	14	8	031	352	17	100	124
Others	461	470	60	080	11		001	33		873	122		405	512	53	04	134
WEST																	
All Religions	468	465	77	986	13	1	968	31	3	860	156	8	233	886	73	40	210
Hindu	450	462	82	085	14	1	901	36	3	814	171	9	221	791	78	43	229
Musliman	479	435	73	083	11	1	970	22	2	918	77	5	290	948	62	33	200
Ahmik	518	411	41	060	4		090	0	1	020	68	3	233	710	48	20	130
Jain	489	393	113	067	31	2	030	17	3	033	61	6	367	561	72	113	313
Christian	075	269	26	001	4	2	000	4	0	032	13	0	024	353	18	91	131
Others	467	473	60	093	12		001	36		927	73		418	632	50	00	133
EAST																	
All Religions	451	473	73	980	18	3	923	63	4	717	209	14	235	702	73	57	210
Hindu	453	471	73	989	13	2	927	60	4	712	274	14	223	704	73	57	212
Musliman	417	431	72	096	12	2	946	50	5	791	100	13	230	605	90	45	189
Ahmik	490	415	50	009	25	7	047	40	7	834	151	15	283	979	67	47	133
Jain	483	415	07	030	12	2	073	21	1	894	109	7	325	909	90	100	230
Christian	799	230	11	1 000			909	52		973	27		679	314	10	241	63
Others	378	501	01	1 000			1 000			500	509		170	706	118		77

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1 000 of each Sex at certain ages in each Religion and Natural Division.—(concl'd.)

Religion and Natural Division.	FEMALE.											
	All ages.				1-24.				14-18.			
	Married.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.	Unmarried.
1	0	5	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	10	10
<b>CATHOLIC TOTAL.</b>												
All Religions	228	600	677	676	66	0	000	126	0	646	223	20
Irish	224	521	102	671	24	0	612	140	0	621	144	26
Protestant	222	679	249	677	66	0	629	78	0	000	000	15
Anglican	664	21	107	641	0	0	676	67	0	776	213	0
Jews	244	411	273	643	10	0	643	64	0	000	676	27
Chinese	104	646	61	661	7	0	676	16	0	224	23	0
Others	671	411	115	661	0	0	676	66	0	777	000	0
<b>OTHER.</b>												
All Religions	644	600	276	676	63	0	000	116	0	627	000	26
Irish	674	612	144	676	25	0	627	136	0	616	144	26
Protestant	246	672	146	661	16	0	676	67	0	616	226	26
Anglican	146	612	246	663	1	0	676	67	0	716	216	26
Jews	246	614	276	643	16	0	677	25	0	616	621	26
Chinese	677	246	62	666	6	0	676	22	0	666	1	0
Others	676	614	117	666	0	0	676	63	0	716	000	26
<b>SALE.</b>												
All Religions	226	600	116	672	25	0	661	116	0	646	000	26
Irish	224	676	116	672	25	0	641	116	0	646	224	26
Protestant	246	611	176	663	27	0	667	136	0	677	676	26
Anglican	677	611	176	672	27	0	644	136	0	677	676	26
Jews	176	611	676	672	16	0	644	136	0	677	676	26
Chinese	667	646	136	666	0	0	666	136	0	666	136	26
Others	677	646	136	666	0	0	666	136	0	666	136	26

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Distribution by main age periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

Religion and Age	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	4,613	4,636	751	3,352	4,876	1,772
0—10	2,603	93	7	2,660	231	16
10—15	1,002	277	15	511	564	25
15—40	904	2,765	290	153	3,263	402
40 and over	104	1,501	430	28	818	1,239
Hindu	4,544	4,683	773	3,237	4,937	1,826
0—10	2,565	101	7	2,506	252	17
10—15	989	302	16	478	604	28
15—40	833	2,704	300	137	3,268	514
40 and over	107	1,486	450	26	812	1,268
Musalman	4,646	4,607	747	3,544	4,762	1,694
0—10	2,370	51	5	2,627	131	14
10—15	1,057	127	9	657	372	15
15—40	1,128	2,683	201	207	3,377	400
40 and over	91	1,746	472	53	882	1,265
Anlmist	5,416	4,153	431	4,657	4,274	1,069
0—10	3,401	36	4	3,624	65	8
10—15	1,128	98	5	803	223	9
15—40	834	2,506	177	301	3,139	254
40 and over	53	1,513	245	29	847	708
Jain	4,884	4,025	1,091	2,862	4,405	2,733
0—10	2,028	45	5	2,244	78	11
10—15	1,081	87	7	479	454	26
15—40	1,489	2,399	203	94	3,087	840
40 and over	286	1,494	786	45	786	1,856
Christian	6,796	2,967	237	5,971	3,399	630
0—10	2,045	11	7	3,250	42	3
10—15	722	11	4	1,046	48	3
15—40	3,926	2,191	105	1,497	2,932	202
40 and over	103	764	121	178	377	422
Others	4,606	4,791	603	4,336	4,512	1,132
0—10	1,770	45		2,357	74	9
10—15	804	112		790	204	9
15—40	1,860	2,492	246	1,105	3,101	258
40 and over	172	2,142	357	84	1,133	846

Proportion of Sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

Sex and Religion and Division	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES															
	All ages				0-10				10-15				16-18			
	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
General table.																
All Religions	672	1,041	3,272	712	2,261	2,108	448	1,916	1,843	183	1,136	1,451	368	290	3,500	
H. I.	674	1,044	3,274	714	2,264	2,110	450	1,918	1,845	185	1,138	1,453	370	292	3,502	
Anglican	676	1,046	3,276	716	2,266	2,112	452	1,920	1,847	187	1,140	1,455	372	294	3,504	
Roman Catholic	678	1,048	3,278	718	2,268	2,114	454	1,922	1,849	189	1,142	1,457	374	296	3,506	
Presbyterian	680	1,050	3,280	720	2,270	2,116	456	1,924	1,851	191	1,144	1,459	376	298	3,508	
Methodist	682	1,052	3,282	722	2,272	2,118	458	1,926	1,853	193	1,146	1,461	378	300	3,510	
Other	684	1,054	3,284	724	2,274	2,120	460	1,928	1,855	195	1,148	1,463	380	302	3,512	
W.D.Y.																
All Religions	674	1,042	3,274	714	2,262	2,110	450	1,918	1,845	185	1,140	1,453	370	292	3,502	
H. I.	676	1,044	3,276	716	2,264	2,112	452	1,920	1,847	187	1,142	1,455	372	294	3,504	
Anglican	678	1,046	3,278	718	2,266	2,114	454	1,922	1,849	189	1,144	1,457	374	296	3,506	
Roman Catholic	680	1,048	3,280	720	2,268	2,116	456	1,924	1,851	191	1,146	1,459	376	298	3,508	
Presbyterian	682	1,050	3,282	722	2,270	2,118	458	1,926	1,853	193	1,148	1,461	378	300	3,510	
Methodist	684	1,052	3,284	724	2,272	2,120	460	1,928	1,855	195	1,150	1,463	380	302	3,512	
Other	686	1,054	3,286	726	2,274	2,122	462	1,930	1,857	197	1,152	1,465	382	304	3,514	
E.I.C.																
All Religions	676	1,044	3,276	716	2,264	2,112	452	1,920	1,847	187	1,142	1,455	372	294	3,504	
H. I.	678	1,046	3,278	718	2,266	2,114	454	1,922	1,849	189	1,144	1,457	374	296	3,506	
Anglican	680	1,048	3,280	720	2,268	2,116	456	1,924	1,851	191	1,146	1,459	376	298	3,508	
Roman Catholic	682	1,050	3,282	722	2,270	2,118	458	1,926	1,853	193	1,148	1,461	378	300	3,510	
Presbyterian	684	1,052	3,284	724	2,272	2,120	460	1,928	1,855	195	1,150	1,463	380	302	3,512	
Methodist	686	1,054	3,286	726	2,274	2,122	462	1,930	1,857	197	1,152	1,465	382	304	3,514	
Other	688	1,056	3,288	728	2,276	2,124	464	1,932	1,859	199	1,154	1,467	384	306	3,516	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected cases.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(contd.)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain ages for selected cases—continued.

## DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION

Age	All						19-24						25-34						35-44						45-54						Family
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Remarried	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Remarried	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Remarried	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Remarried	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Remarried	
15-19	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-29	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-34	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-39	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-44	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-49	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-54	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-59	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
60-64	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
65-69	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
70-74	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
75-79	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-84	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
85-89	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
90-94	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
95-99	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

# CHAPTER VIII.

## Literacy.

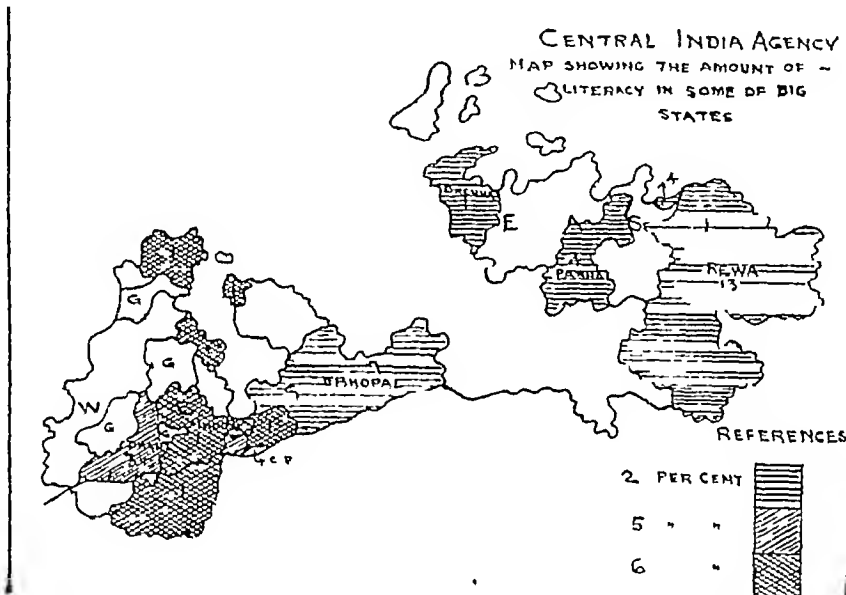
58 The subject of this Chapter is dealt with in Imperial Tables VIII and IX and the Subsidiary Tables attached to it. As in other cases, comparative figures are not available owing to the excision of Gwalior which seriously vitiates the value of the return, though it should be recollected that it is actually the State figures which are important and not those for Central India as a whole.

The importance of the inquiry instituted by this part of the census questionnaire lies in its revealing the imperative need for overcoming the almost universal ignorance which prevails in all the lower classes of the population, and endowing them with the power of thinking, understanding and thereby protecting themselves.

The test applied on this occasion was the same as in 1901 and 1911, a person being considered literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the reply. The languages in which the person is literate are not tabulated.

The literates number 189,446 (males 173,932, females 15,514) of all ages.

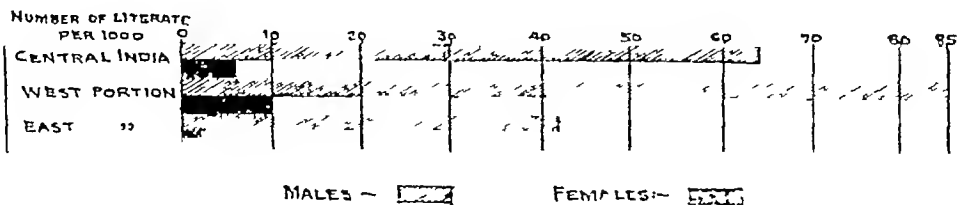
Children under 5 are considered to be illiterate as a matter of course. Taking those of 5 and over we get 36 per thousand as literate, 64 males and 6 females or



one man out of every 16 and one woman out of every 167. Of these 81 males and 6 females in every 1,000 are literate at over 20 years of age. At under 10 years, 13 males and 3 females are literate. But as we get to the later periods we find most literate men at 20 and over, which period includes those who have lately left school or are pursuing higher studies. The female figures are negligible, but also show the highest figure at this period.

Of the natural Divisions, the Western Section shows 49 per mille, 85 per mille

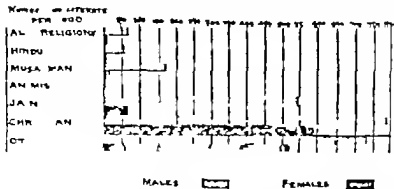
Diagram showing the number of persons per 1,000 in each natural Division who are literate.



being the male ratio and 10 the female, while the Eastern Section shows 22 per mille, 42 being males and only 2 females. This is what is to be expected, the Western Section, as remarked elsewhere, being far more progressive besides containing more towns, including Indore City the Cantonment of Mhow, the headquarters of the Central Provinces Division, and the Indore Residency, the Civil Head-quarters, also lie within its limits.



### 59 Religious Distribution.—Turning to the different religions European and Anglo-Indian Christians (who may omit others) naturally stand first having 935 per mille literate, 938 males and 801 females about 900 males being literate from 15 years upward.



The Hindu Christians, owing chiefly to missionary enterprise also have a good percentage having 464 per mille literate, 520 males and 402 females, about 600 males per 1,000 being literate from 15 years upward. Next to the Christian community comes the Jain with 310 per mille able to read and write 18 males but only 63 females from 15 years upwards over 600 males per mille are literate and 6 females.

The Musliman shows 98 per mille literate 100 males but only 10 females at 15 and upwards some 900 males are literate.

Hindus have 31 per mille literate 50 males but only 4 females the male figure rises to 1 at 20 and over.

To turn to these figures the non-Indian Christian community is mainly drawn from Cantonments and Civil Station the Indian Christians being mainly members of the missionary communities where they are taught to read and write.

The Jains are all merchants, chiefly Marwadi banias who must be able to read and write in order to carry on their business. The proportion of women in this case is much lower than among Christians.

The Musliman community in Central India is artificial. It consists mainly of troops in Cantonments the population in Bhopal and Jaora towns and some officials. This causes a rise in the proportion of literates. It will be noted that the female ratio of literacy is very low.

The Hindu community comes last but one and the drop is noticeable the literate males being only 1 of those among Muhammadans. But this is what is to be expected since few even of the agriculturists who preponderate are literate while the term Hindu includes all the lower castes and also a large number of the jungle tribes.

Comparative Table of Literacy for towns Central India and elsewhere.

Towns or Cts	All ages 5 and over		Percentage of Literates	
	Per 1,000		Males	
	Per 1,000	Males	Per 1,000	Males
Indore City	93	37	Jain	92
Indore Residency	29	49	Jain	83
Warrington	93	—	Christian	97
Jaora	27	35	Jain	77
Bhopal	27	3	Christian	81
Jaora	14	1	Hindu	84
Indore	14	30	Jain	64
Jaora	3	—	—	—
Jaora	2	—	—	—
Jaora	24	—	—	—
Jaora	23	—	—	—
Jaora	14	—	—	—

60 Rural and Urban.—Turning now to towns. At 10—15 Indore City gives us 35 per cent of males literate and 12 females it being beaten however by Indore Residency with 41 per cent males and 27 per cent females. The figures for literacy in English place Bhow Cantonment with its large population of troops at the head with 20 per cent males but only 8 per cent females. Indore Residency and Nowgong Cantonment come next.

The inset table shows comparative figures for towns in Central India and elsewhere and also the most prominent literary class in each place.

CASTE	PER CENTAGE OF LITERATE	
	On Total	Males
Brahmans	7	14
Traders	20	17
Rajputs	5	9

61 *Literacy by Caste*—Grouping roughly as Brahmans, Traders and Rajputs we get the figures in the inset, shewing that the trading classes affect learning (at any rate the low standard which suffices for Census purposes) far more than the two other groups

Turning to Subsidiary Table VI, the Banias with 203 per mille literate (365 males) stand first. Among them the Mahesris come first with 316 per mille (548 males), Oswal (290 per mille), Agarwal (274 per mille) and Porwal (225 per mille) coming next. Female literacy is highest among the Oswals (45 per mille).

The Brahmans come next with 72 per mille literate (137 males). Female literacy is low only 6 per mille being able to read and write. Of the individual sections the Shrimanis with 379 per mille (646 males and 98 females) stand first being followed by Shrigaud with 274 per mille (482 males), Sanadhya 127 per mille (229 males), Bhagor 108 per mille (191 males) and Jijhotia, a Bundelkhandi class, with 87 (152 males).

The Rajputs show only 51 per mille (85 males). Ponwai Marathas show high literacy 168 per mille (189 males and 138 females). But they are in Central India a very small community, numbering in all only 160 persons. To this class the ruling families of Dhar and Dewas belong. Turning to other classes of Rajputs we find much lower figures, viz, Bundela and Parihar 82 per mille, Gaharwar 70, Baghela 64 and so on.

Among Musalmans with 106 per mille literate (179 males and 21 females) Sayyad with 156 per mille (237 males) alone shews a high figure.

62 *English*—For all ages 5 and over the average of those knowing English is 68 males and 6 females per 10,000, the figures being 114 males and 10 females at 15—20. From 20 onwards, if the figures are at all accurate the knowledge of English acquired appears to dissolve away as only 88 males are English-knowing after 20.

The Western section is more literate than the Eastern, 214 males and 20 females to 33 males and one female in the Eastern section, at 15 to 20. The greater number of towns and the Cantonment in the Western section easily account for this. Of the principal towns the two Cantonments of Mhow and Nowgong and the headquarters of the Agency necessarily shew the highest figures for literacy in English, viz, Mhow 14 (20 males), Nowgong 11 (17 males), Indore Residency 13 (18 males) per cent.

Among the different classes of the community Shrimani Brahmans shew 777 per 10,000 knowing English (1,486 males), Marathas show 305, which knowing the general illiteracy of this class seems to be impossible. Shrigaud 247 per 10,000, Sayyad 242, Agarwal 166 and Oswal 120 coming next.

	63 <i>Educational Department Statistics</i> —Subsidiary Table VII gives statistics regarding scholastic institutions in the Agency. Returns from some of the States could not be obtained and the 1911 figures include Gwalior State figures, so that exact comparison is not possible, but it is quite evident that education is spreading steadily and in all States is receiving particular attention.	
	NUMBER IN 1911 WHEN GWALIOR WAS INCLUDED	NUMBER IN 1921 WHEN GWALIOR WAS EXCLUDED
Institutions	1,135	1,003
Scholars	63,659	63,078



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

## Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILLI WHO ARE LITERATE											
	HINDU		MUSALMAN		ANIMIST		JAIN		CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central India	56	4	163	19	1		5.9	65	700	559	723	519
West	74	7	157	23	1		6.0	85	778	589	744	524
East	50	2	108	8	1		3.7	15	576	605	523	420
Cities	345	60	307	31	12		7.0	165	631	689	649	337
West	345	60	307	31	12		7.0	165	631	689	649	337
East												

Three-fifths

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

## English Education by Age, Sex and Locality.

Natural Division	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10 000									
	6—10		10—15		15—20		20 AND OVER		ALL AGES 6 AND OVER	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	5	3	31	0	114	10	89	7	68	6
West	8	5	49	11	214	20	133	11	109	10
East	2		11	1	33	1	31		23	1

NOTE—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

## Progress of Education

Natural Division	NUMBER PER MILLI WHO ARE LITERATE					
	ALL AGES 10 AND OVER		15—20		20 AND OVER	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central India	75	7	78	11	81	6
West	99	11	117	18	104	10
East	40	2	46	4	55	2

NOTE—Figures for previous Censuses are not available owing to exclusion of the Gwalior State and its Feudatories.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

## Literacy by Caste

Caste.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE						NUMBER PER 10,000		
	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE (BY ENGLISH).		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajma	18	32	1	882	968	900	—	—	—
Bania	201	363	18	787	613	963	80	129	2
Arawad	274	473	30	124	827	970	100	294	8
Gahel	183	312	4	825	687	906	10	20	—
Kasamthian	109	290	8	821	690	902	8	18	—
Kumar	73	163	9	923	837	901	3	8	—
Maboni	310	510	36	494	425	961	102	181	3
Overall	280	463	42	710	823	923	150	277	—
Parwal	223	308	17	713	803	943	44	90	—
Bhat	80	61	4	940	900	908	8	10	2
Bhal	4	8	—	996	901	1,000	—	—	—
Bhalala	2	4	—	998	908	1,000	—	—	—
Brakman	72	137	8	925	907	991	23	43	2
Dharor	108	181	12	902	608	947	24	34	17
J. Jonia	87	122	7	912	614	993	27	47	—
Kasakhya	127	239	12	873	771	993	80	90	5
Kaswari	84	106	3	916	904	977	1	12	1
Kaswari	271	453	41	724	619	829	217	263	2
Kaswari	379	610	95	621	334	902	777	1,438	50
Dhargur	117	182	38	823	908	963	131	239	27
Good	4	7	—	904	900	1,000	—	—	—
Gujar	10	28	2	914	972	905	3	3	—
Khamar	13	23	1	967	973	908	3	8	—
Morika	173	254	41	825	714	916	303	330	30
Rajput	81	63	12	919	913	943	31	13	3
Bhadwari	27	45	2	973	931	991	—	—	—
Bhadwari	64	97	23	926	902	967	17	27	3
Bhadwari	23	129	18	919	901	943	96	123	8
Bhadwari	82	85	9	919	912	992	26	66	—
Chand	42	99	1	954	931	999	17	22	—
Chand	44	91	8	951	919	997	31	62	—
I. Lal	62	83	13	924	913	944	7	11	—
Kaswari	70	119	20	939	991	940	—	—	—
Kaswari	13	23	3	947	972	977	13	23	—
Gaur	44	83	4	946	917	956	8	11	—
Kaswari	69	91	17	913	907	913	13	23	—
Kaswari	46	70	14	914	930	946	22	55	—
Kaswari	97	177	23	91	960	977	16	27	4
Kaswari	42	71	8	934	904	991	30	79	—
Kaswari	104	183	134	923	911	972	771	647	973
Kaswari	47	79	12	933	931	971	29	73	8
Kaswari	3	44	8	972	914	972	11	31	—
Kaswari	64	84	19	916	912	971	39	70	—
Kaswari	22	64	12	961	936	971	17	34	—
Kaswari	84	113	8	930	919	924	22	91	—
Parwal	2	8	—	994	923	1,000	—	1	—
Parwal	324	306	64	671	631	631	113	204	10
Overall	304	614	71	682	344	973	177	260	13
Parwal	272	290	60	729	629	811	72	134	4
Parwal	1	1	—	999	999	1,000	—	—	—
Bhal	1	1	—	994	999	997	—	—	—
Bhal	1	1	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—
Bhal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parwal	108	179	21	924	921	979	100	179	7
Bhadwari	99	133	14	911	91	941	71	137	8
Bhadwari	124	217	81	914	73	941	212	419	23
Bhadwari	94	171	13	916	94	943	75	180	3
Bhadwari	16	29	3	941	971	944	2	4	—

Source.—The figures in this table are for persons of 3 years of age and over only.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class of Institution	Number of Institutions	Scholars.
All kinds	1,093	63,078
For males and females	69	2,719
Arts College	1	122
Primary Schools	58	2,544
Arabic School	1	53
For Males	902	55,447
Arts College	1	156
Church College	1	18
High Schools	25	5,980
Secondary Schools	33	5,451
Primary Schools	871	42,026
Training Schools	3	80
Sanskrit Schools	20	506
Arabic Schools	3	879
Other Schools	5	321
For females	71	4,912
High Schools	3	460
Secondary Schools	1	158
Primary Schools	67	4,294

# CHAPTER IX

## Language.

64 This chapter deals with the information given in Table X and the attached Subsidiary Tables. It is not proposed to deal elaborately with the subject of language and dialects as this has been already done to some extent in previous Reports and fully in the Linguistic Survey of India.

The return is as usual influenced by the indistinct nomenclature in general use such as the employment of the term *Hindi* to cover the Eastern and Western forms and even occasionally *Rajasthani* while political bias is apt to make the Musalman recorder enter Urdu too frequently. But on the whole the return may be taken as fairly reliable. The languages of Central India according to Sir George Grierson's classification fall within—

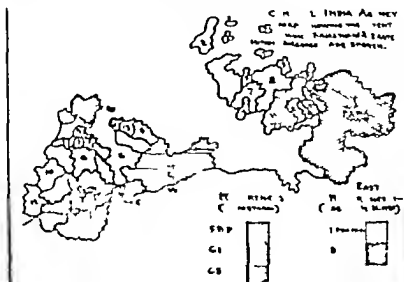
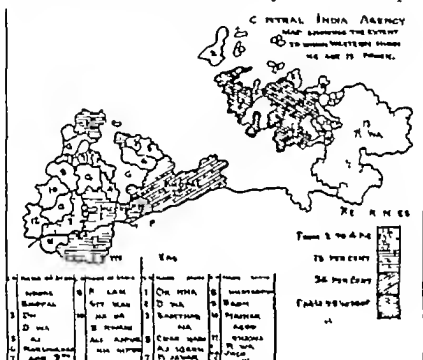
(1) The midland or Inner Band or Western Hindi, Urdu, etc.

(2) Intermediate languages (a) Inner and (b) Outer Bands.

(a) *Rajasthani*.

(b) *Bagheli* (Eastern Hindi).

6. *Distribution*—The distribution can be easily seen from the maps.



Rajasthani is the predominant form of speech in the West of the Agency where 4,500 per 10,000 speak Malvi, while Bundelkhandi 4,500 and Baghelkhandi 4,490 prevail in the East. Bhil dialects are met with in the West 1,590 per 10,000. Comparative figures are unfortunately not available owing to the excision of Gwahar and its feudatories. We can however, compare the tribe and language returns from the jungle tribes (Subsidiary Table III). The Gond tribe and language figures tally closely 247,000 by tribe to 240,000 by language, the figures are less close in the case of the Bhils 508,000 by tribe to 410,000 of Bhil, but if we take other forms of Bhil dialects we get 491,000 by speech.

66 *Dialects*—Dialects recorded locally but not mentioned in the Linguistic Survey of India have been classified in accordance with their affinity to recorded dialects. These are given in Appendix to Table X. The figures are as a rule very small, Bareh, (Barel) a Bhil dialect (23,000), Rangadi, a modified form of Malvi (125,000) and Banaphari (21,000) a form of Bundelkhandi being alone important.

67 *Changes*—So far excluding the use of English words which are being continually introduced, practically no changes are noticeable in the languages spoken in Central India. Education has still much to do before any noticeable levelling up is likely and the rough country speech will hold its own for many a Census to come.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of total population by language

(a) According to Census

Language.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPEAKERS.		Number per mille of population of Province.	Name of State or Locality where chiefly spoken.
	1821.	1911.		
1	2	3	4	5
Total	6,937,822		1,800	
Austro-Asiatic Family	6,184		8	
Kuruk	8,154		4	Madras State.
Tibeto-Chinese Family	8			
Burmese	1			
Monal	2			
Dravidian Family	243,236		60.8	
Gondi	260,122		60.0	Madras and Dehra States.
Others	3,104		6	
Indo-European Family	5,765,231		967.8	
Mali	1,380,219		220.2	Madras State.
Pandit-Bhawal	1,277,082		221.4	Pandit-Bhawal States.
Pandit-Bhawal	1,200,224		217.4	Pandit-Bhawal States.
Urdu	282,236		42.9	Madras and generally throughout Central India.
Path	272,102		45.6	Madras State Agency.
Kannad	271,152		45.2	Madras Districts of Madras and Dehra States.
Umarvadi	178,818		30.9	Madras and Marhatta States.
Malai	171,000		27.9	Madras State Agency Districts.
Malai	171,471		27.9	Madras State and general.
Malai	78,794		12.1	Madras and generally in Mal Tracts.
Marvadi	74,277		12.4	Wherever Marvadi families are settled.
Aravali	62,870		10.4	Madras and Dehra States.
Gajvadi	54,474		9.1	Madras, Dehra, Madras and Alwar.
Murki	52,222		8.7	Madras, Dehra, Madras and Alwar.
Madrasian	27,472		4.6	General.
Marvadi	22,729		4.0	Madras, Madras and Madras.
Marvadi	17,722		2.9	Madras and Marhatta.
Others	62,426		10.9	
Unclaimed Caste Languages	1,947		3	
Arabic Languages	190		—	
Indo-European Family	68		—	
Arabic	63		—	Madras State.
Arabic	1		—	
Arabic Family	108		—	
Arabic	104		—	Madras State.
Arabic	1		—	
Madrasian Family	15		—	
Arabic	9		—	
Japanese	6		—	
European Languages	4,082		7	
Indo-European Family	4,082		7	
Arabic	4,084		7	Madras, Madras and Madras Camp.
Others	78		—	

Figures not reliable owing to separation of Caste States and its localities.

79288

79146



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the Population of each Natural Division.

Natural Division	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING						
	Mali	Bundel khandi	Baghel khandi	Hindi	Nimadi	Bhil Dialects	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central India	2,301.7	2,213.9	2,178.1	195.8	452.2	823.4	1,834.9
West	4,467.7	41.0		354.1	877.9	1,592.8	2,605.9
East	1.2	4,520.9	4,491.2	27.0		6.3	953.4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Comparison of caste and language Tables.

Tribe	Strength of Tribe (Table XIII)	Number speak- ing tribal languages (Table X)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4
Bhil { Hindu Animist	49,305 238,832	338,137	* Bhili Bhilah 273,103 137,009 410,112
Bhilala { Hindu Animist	169,390 585	169,975 508,112	Bhagori 1,493 Dungari 157 Moghila (Baori) 1,176 Rathav 78,796 Pardhi 291 Wagadi 1,452 83,665 493,777
Gond { Hindu Animist	160,522 80,064	247,486 240,122	

## CHAPTER X

### Infirmities

63. This Chapter is concerned with the figures given in column 16 of the Schedule Tables XII and XII A and the Subsidiary Tables at the end

The absence of detailed figures for the Estates has made it impossible to give figures for previous Censuses and hence not much can be said in reference to these figures

The infirmities dealt with are the same as those of 1911 and 1901 viz., Insanity Deaf mutism, Blindness and Leprosy

At the outset it may be mentioned that the returns in these cases are never really reliable and theorizing upon them to any extent would be waste of time.

There is a natural tendency to minimise defects of this kind in the very young especially amongst girls whose chances of marriage would be affected while many weak minded persons are certain to be classed as insane

Deaf mutism a congenital defect is probably seldom accurately recorded it being often difficult to discover if the afflicted person was born so or not especially if he is no longer living among his own people

Total blindness is however more likely to be accurately returned since those blind of one eye are distinguished by the term *Aana*

Real leprosy is invariably confused with leuco-derma syphilitic disease etc., and is constantly concealed.

Affected per 100,000 population.

	Insane		Deaf-mutes		Blind		Lepers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Or Central India	16	11	35	23	132	241	21	16
Rajputana	16	1	32	29	173	22		
Gwalior	16	10	32	33	162	223	14	

The figures for Rajputana and Gwalior as compared with Central India are given in the subjoined table

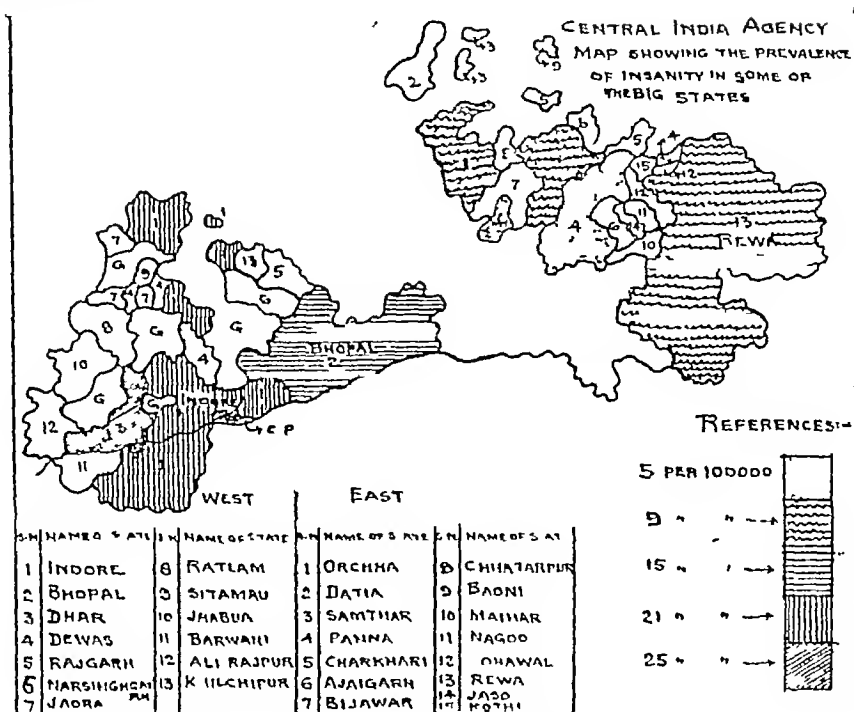
In Europe insanity is more prevalent than in India while the other diseases are more common in the East. Of

those afflicted 14 1/2 about 3 are blind 10 637 deaf mutes 1 710 lepers 910 insane 801

69 Insanity.—Some 600 persons are returned as insane or 16 males and 11 females per 100 000 of the population in 1911 the proportion was 10 males and 5 females, so that the proportion has for some reason doubled while the population has fallen by one-third.

More insane are met with in the Western section, viz. 21 males and 16 females compared with 9 males and 7 females. This is due to the greater number of towns in the Western section. The figure in 1911 show the same tendency

The map below gives the distribution



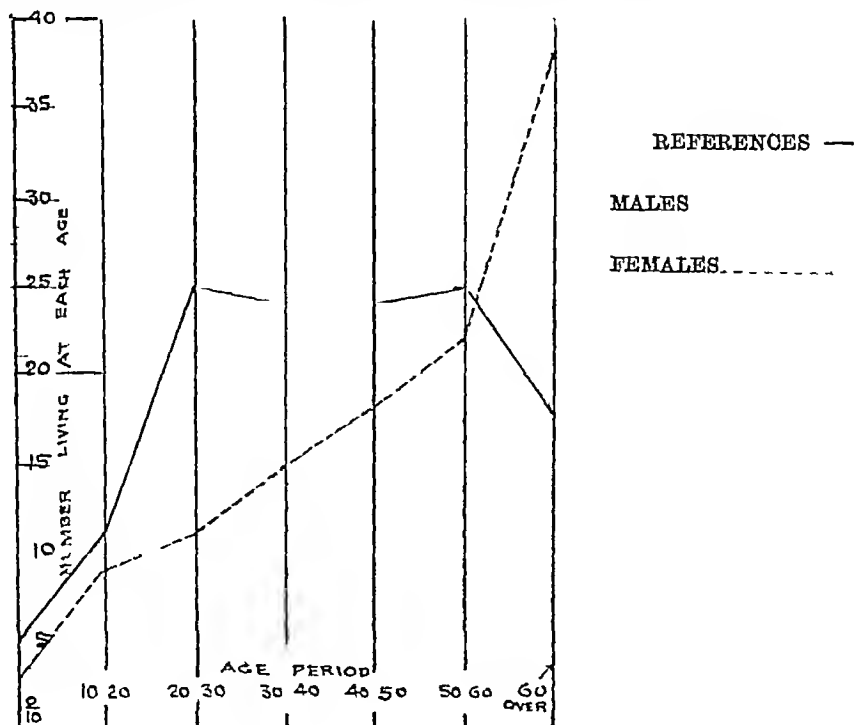
70 *Age, Sex and Insanity* —The Sex and Age figures are given in Subsidiary Tables II and III

The highest figure is recorded at 20-25 among males and 30-35 among females. In 1911 both sexes shew the largest figure at 20-30

The figures show the usual vagaries of age statistics. If the figures could be trusted (which they cannot be) one would suppose males afflicted with insanity died off after 35 and females after 45. The latter, however, add rapidly to the tale of afflicted from 60 onwards, every senile old woman being no doubt included. The figures of 1911 do not show such violent discrepancies. Insane males exceed insane women at all ages except 50-55 and 60 and over (Subsidiary Table III)

In 1911 for some reason an excess of female insane is shown at the 5-10 period only. The diagram below shows clearly the trend of the age curve

Diagram showing the number of the insane per 100,000 persons of each age period



Deaf-mutes per 100 000

Locality	Males.	Females.
Rajputana	22	29
Gwalior	42	33

71 Deaf-mutes.—The deaf-mutes show 38 males and 23 females in every 100 000 as afflicted.

Little can be gathered from these figures, the returns being certainly very defective as the rapid rise at 60 and over proves.

Females exceed only at the age 50-59. Clearly the lowest age ought to give the highest figures while most of those so afflicted should die young. The record is in fact really valueless, cases of senile deafness being obviously included.

The map and diagram below show the distribution and the age curve.

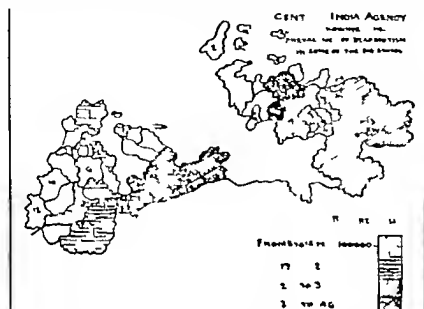
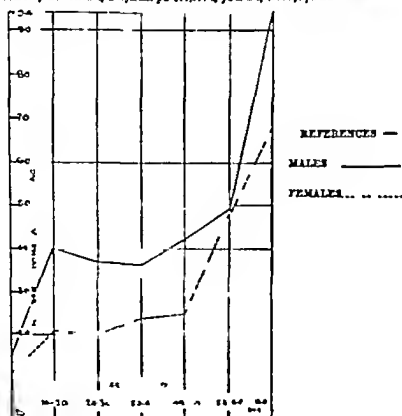
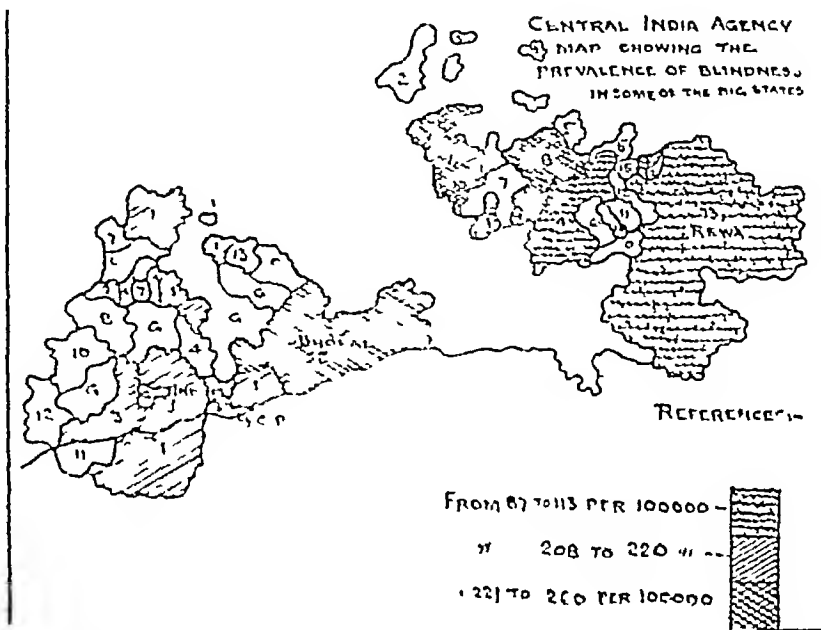


Diagram showing the number of Deaf-mutes per 100,000 of persons of each age period.



72 *Blindness* —The total number of blind is 10,637 of whom 4,680 are males and 5,957 females or a ratio of about 47 to 59. The distribution by the more important States in each natural division is given in the map below. The Western section like the Plateau of 1911, shows females predominating.

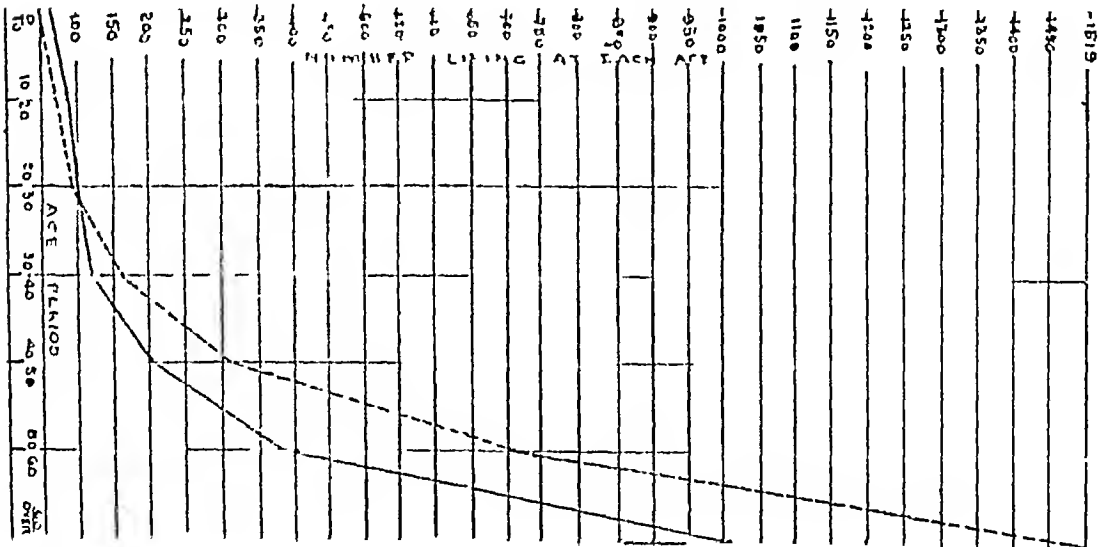


The greater number of towns in the West thus makes itself felt.

73 *Age, Sex and Blindness* —There are 1,270 females to every 1,000 males blind. Girls are less carefully looked after than boys while cooking over acid smoke fumes and living in small dark huts most of the day unite to destroy their sight.

The diagram below shows the age curve.

Diagram showing the number of the blind per 100,000 of each age period



REFERENCES

MALES

FEMALES -----

*Leprosy per 100,000.*

Locality	Males	Females
Central India	21	10
Rajputana	8	2
Gwalior	18	8

74 *Leprosy*—The map and the diagram below show the prevalence of leprosy in some of the bigger States and the trend of the age curve.

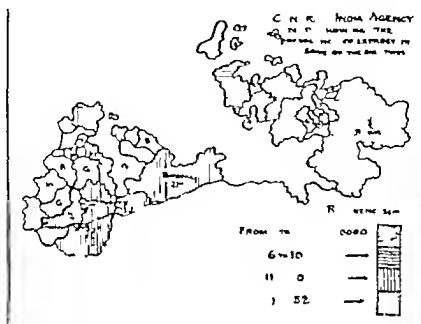
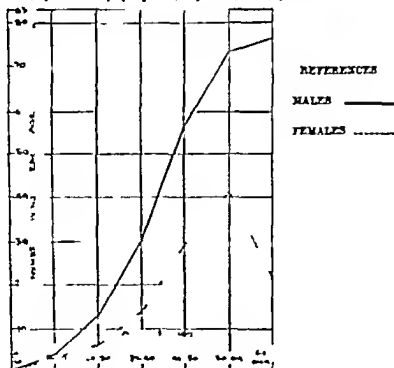


Diagram showing the number of leprosy per 100,000 persons of each age period.



These returns are more than doubtful. The Western section as usual stand first just double the Eastern. Male leprosy as is usual everywhere exceed females being almost exactly twice as many being a 21 to 10 (and almost may partly account for this).

From 30-35 the figures rise considerably, the 40-45 period showing most

The disease is it seems, more prevalent between 30 and 55

The only leper asylum in Central India is that at Sehore maintained by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal Lepers from other States are admitted on payment

The average cost is about Rs 140 per annum per head

District	Males	Females	TOTAL
Bhopal	13	16	29
Narsinggarh	4	2	6
TOTAL	17	18	35

On 18th March 1921 there were 35 lepers, 17 males and 18 females

The actual figures for the last ten years from 1912 to 1921 varied from 28 in 1912 to 68 in 1918 with an average of 16 males and 17 females per annum and a total average of 48 of both sexes

75 *Caste and Infirmary* — Caste figures give Gaholu bhamas as most afflicted by blindness, Bhagor Brahmans and Oswals coming next Amongst insane Agarwal bhamas lead and Oswals among Deaf-mutes

Lepers are commonest among Shrigand Brahmans, Oswal and Gaholu bhamas following But the figures are all so unreliable that it would be unsafe to dogmatize





# CHAPTER XI.

## Caste.

76 Caste is recorded in column 8 of the Schedule It is not proposed to deal with anything but the actual statistics on this occasion for reasons already given elsewhere The total number of castes recorded with 1,000 and over each are 173

77 *Return* —The record of caste is done without any difficulty Of course no attempt is made to check the caste given by any individual, whatever he says is accepted without any question However, on the whole, the return is sufficiently accurate

78 *Distribution* —The total number of principal castes or sections recorded are

Religion	1921
Hindu	70
Jain	2
Animist	9
Musalman	13
TOTAL	94

given in the inset Brahmans number in all 557,000 or 11 per cent of the Hindu population, the Sarwaris of Baghelkhand being by far the most numerous Baniyas number 135,000 or 3 per cent of Hindus, Agarwals (20,000) being the most numerous We find among Baniyas 134,000 classed as Hindus and 44,000 as Jains, but the Jain community consists of only two important

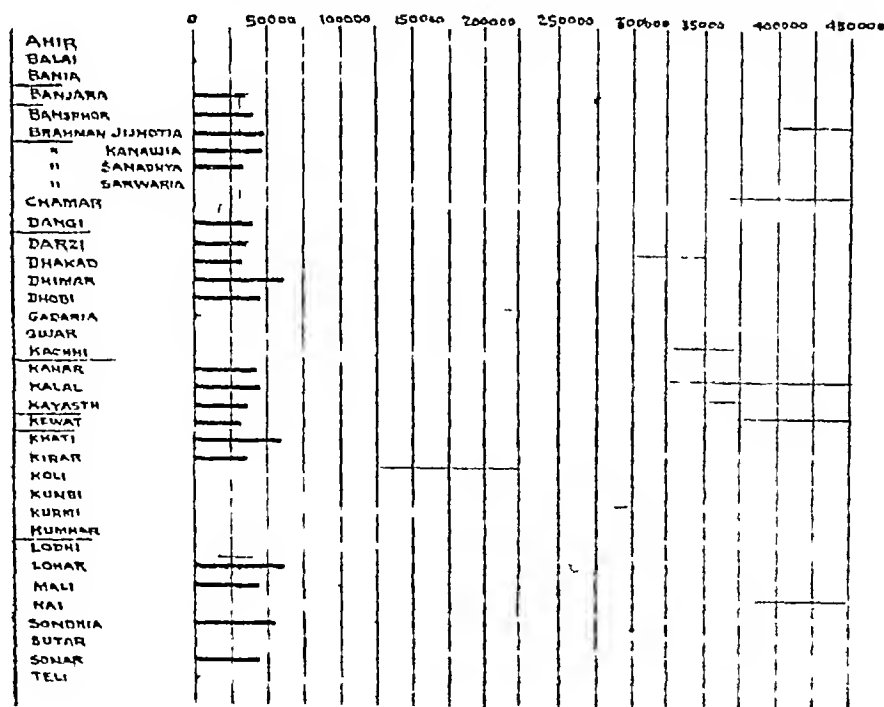
sections, Oswal and Porwal It is interesting to note the Hindu and Jain proportions Oswals have about  $\frac{1}{6}$  Hindus while among Porwals the two religions

	Hindu	Jain
Oswal	3,200	20,000
Porwal	10,200	11,000

are almost equally divided Rajputs number 394,000 or 8 per cent of the Hindu community, Raghubansi (25,000), Chauhan (24,000), Rathor (22,000), and Parmar (21,000) being the more numerous Among other Hindu castes, the Chamars (448,000)

are the most numerous, followed by Ahirs (222,000), Kachhis (208,000), Balais (174,000), Bhilalas (169,000), Gonds (161,000), Kols (157,000), Kurmis (155,000), Lodhis (129,000) and Telis (120,000)

The relative strength of the Hindu castes can be seen in this diagram



In Western Central India the prevailing castes are Rajputs (231 000) Balais (173,000), Chamars (166,000), Brahmans (152,000), Kunbis (76,000), Gujars

(70 000) Baniyas (62,000) Khatris (60 000), Sondhias (52,000) Telis (44 000) Lodhis (44 000) Kumhars (41 000) Malis (39 000) Nais (39 000) Kachhis (38 000) Sutaris (36 000) Dangis (35 000), Banjars (32,000) and Dhalads (32,000)

Those in the Eastern Section are Brahmans (405 000), Chamars (283 000), Ahirs (172,000) Kachhis (171 000) Rajputs (163 000) Kurmis (141 000) Lodhis (85 000) Telis (76 000) Baniyas (72,000) Kols (61 000) Gadarias (60 000) Dhimars (51 000) Nais (50 000) Kumhars (44 000) Lohars (40 000) Bansphors (39 000) Dhobis (32,000) and Sutaris (31 000)

Some castes are found exclusively in one locality such as, the jungle tribe of Baizas (25 000) in Rewah

**§ 79 Animist**—Among the Animistic tribes the Bhils, numbering 338 000 or 33 per cent are the most numerous. They are followed by Gonds (24 per cent) Bhilalas (17 per cent) and Kols (16 per cent)



**§ 80 Muslims**—Shaikhs, as representing mainly converted Hindus or descendants of converts are by far the most numerous (104 000) Pathans (83 000) Sayyads (91 000) and Behnas (20 000) following



**§ 81 Caste and Occupation**—In Subsidiary Table I the various castes, clans and sections of the community are shown by traditional occupation irrespective of the actual occupation followed even by considerable numbers of the community, e.g. a sepoy belonging to the cultivator class will in the Table fall under the head Cultivators.

Agriculture is the principal occupation followed in Central India and Brahmans, Baniyas, Rajputs and Chamars and even the Bhils all alike pursue it. The true agricultural castes form 10 per cent of the Hindu population the most important are shown below. These eight castes form 13 per cent of the total population and 10 per cent of the Hindu population of the Agency—

Caste	Total	Males	Females	Percentage
Dangar	41,806	20,530	6,147	12.1
Gujar	33,377	16,100	4,511	10.8
Jat	1,111	23,500	626	1.1
Kachhi	208,063	37,501	110,615	59.979
Kurmi	1,30,077	13,629	1,170	101.11
Kurbi	78,863	6,553	2,225	2.225
Lodhi	128,661	43,976	78,111	64.66
Mal	43,513	29,237	2,164	1.1
Total	3,52,570	310,411	22,811	1.701

82 *Herdsman* —The herdsman are confined practically to three castes, Ahir, Gadarias and Gaolis which are not very carefully distinguished in ordinary parlance. They form 5 per cent of the total and 6 per cent of the Hindu population —

Name	TOTAL	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand
Ahir	221,832	48,522	99,425	73,885
Gadaria	78,537	20,010	43,878	14,649
Gaoli	14,152	13,210	476	466
TOTAL	314,521	81,742	143,779	89,000

83 *Craftsmen* —Genuine craftsmen are included in the castes given below. They form 7 per cent of the total population and 8 per cent of the Hindu population —

Name	TOTAL	Malwa.	Bundelkhand.	Baghelkhand
Darzi	34,285	18,999	7,355	7,931
Kasera	2,096	1,897	199	
Kumhar	85,080	41,455	24,981	18,641
Lohar	61,037	20,620	18,013	22,404
Mochi	3,978	3,483	239	256
Salvi	3,580	3,580		
Sunar	43,503	18,625	10,700	14,183
Sutar	67,010	36,198	18,138	12,674
Kachera	3,747	196	738	2,813
Kandera	3,111	995	2,061	55
Koli	88,184	27,565	37,103	23,516
Lakhara	3,965	1,705	1,623	637
Maru	1,164	1,164		
Tambat (Tamera)	1,562		411	1,151
Patwa	2,168	499	676	1,043
TOTAL	404,475	176,931	122,240	105,304

84 *Traders* —Traders have few castes but are a most important body of men. They form nearly 3 per cent of the total population and a little more than 3 per cent of the Hindu and Jain population —

Name	TOTAL	Malwa	Bundelkhand	Baghelkhand
Agarwal	22,685	13,333	4,910	4,442
Gaholi	15,050	549	14,026	475
Kasaundhan	6,805	7	352	6,446
Kesar	14,376	135	197	11,044
Kharia	5,161	5,161		
Mahesri	9,017	8,955	13	49
Oswal	23,346	21,887	1,387	72
Porwal	21,867	14,907	5,997	963
Others	61,046	30,642	11,495	18,909
TOTAL	179,353	95,576	38,377	45,400

85. *Warrior Classes*—The principal warrior classes are given below. They form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of Hindus and Mussalmans—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Rajputs	394,203	230,640	61,284	102,281
Dhangar	7,100	7,057		49
Maratha	17,834	17,815	18	1
Pathan	85,611	63,451	11,080	9,979
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>501,656</b>	<b>318,961</b>	<b>73,382</b>	<b>11,310</b>

86. *Priests and Devotees*—The most important priestly classes are those shown here who form 8 per cent of the total population and 9 per cent of the Hindu population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Brahman—				
Bhargava (Bhagor)	11,212	3,420	777	20
Dakshani	18,741	18,207	393	139
Jijhotia	49,420	8,568	40,050	203
Ranadhya	31,231	13,781	16,356	1,714
Rhigand	9,610	9,340	704	96
Saywara	238,220	1,229	23,638	233,033
Kanauja	46,000	9,187	33,923	3,706
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453,000</b>	<b>61,032</b>	<b>122,328</b>	<b>29,000</b>

87. *Bards and Astrologers*—Bards, astrologers, actors and mimics are given below. They form less than a half per cent of the population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Bhat	10,631	8,774	3,933	2,822
Brahma Bhatt				
Bhand				
Gondhali				
Nat	3,680	2,615	325	610
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,669</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>3,450</b>

88. *Depressed Classes*—The most numerous of the depressed classes are entered below. They form 10 per cent of the total population—

Name.	TOTAL.	Malwa.	Dandakhand.	Dagbhand.
Bhangri (M)	2,153	1,070	79	
" (H)	23,191	15,776	5,197	1,921
Chamar	419,440	163,588	176,861	106,011
Dhoke (M)	3,1	271	76	61
" (H)	43,878	1,253	21,811	9,784
Dasor	4,666	7,833	41,260	10,511
Dum				
Dhmar				
Kanja	678	51	102	4
Malar	116	3713	103	7736
Marg	1,000	1,000		
Ker	11,911	67	11,411	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>501,656</b>	<b>231,603</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>136,071</b>

In this Agency there has been no movement as regards classification or raising of the depressed classes or the aboriginal tribes and the question is not yet of interest here. If a movement does take place in future the following castes and tribes are likely to figure in it in addition to those given above —

*Depressed Castes*

Balai	173,576
Khangar	18,121
Koli	88,184
Mochi	3,978
Nai	88,863
Barī	8,476
Dher	118
Jingar	408
Khatik	8,974
Mirdha	816
Kurmi	155,072
Pasi	2,805

*Aboriginal Tribes*

## Already classed as Aborigines (Animists)—

Kir	5,556
Kirar	{ A 682
	{ H 34,166
Korku	{ A 7,883
	{ H 6,998
Kutwar	{ A 448
	{ H 27,799
Mina	{ A 218
	{ H 28,726
Saharia	{ A 929
	{ H 3,413

## " Might be included in future—

Baiga	26,461
Bahelia	1,901
Bargahi	3,673
Bemarhia	1,422
Kalbelia	1,885
Majhi	1,768
Mawasi	3,718
Panika	23,576
Bhawaiya	7,526

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

Group and Caste.	Strength 000' omitted.	Group and Caste.	Strength 000' omitted.
<i>Land Holders</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>Bards and Astrologers</i>	<i>4</i>
Rajput	85	Jathi	1
	204	Widows	4
<i>Cultivators</i>	<i>1,818</i>		<i>49</i>
Ajta	109	Kayasth	7
Bharad	6	Others	3
Dangri	10		
Dhakad	42	<i>Musicians, Singers, Dancers, Mimes and</i>	<i>16</i>
Orjar	22	<i>Jugglers.</i>	<i>3</i>
Ji	78		
Kachhi	4	Dich	9
Kaketa	206	Others	7
Khandi	12		
Khar	80	<i>Traders and Pedlars</i>	<i>194</i>
Kharai (Karnai)	31		
Khatol	163	Bania	22
Khatol	129	Bekra	179
Mali	44	Others	13
Mina	29		<i>4</i>
Pandhla	62	<i>Carriers by Animals</i>	<i>22</i>
Others	84		
<i>Laborers</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>8</i>
		Panjara	22
Khe	2	Others	6
Laria	8		
<i>Forest and Hill Tribes, (Hunters and</i>	<i>1,008</i>	<i>Dancers</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Fowls).</i>	<i>177</i>		
		Kul	15
Bagri	29		<i>82</i>
Bhal	229	<i>Washmen</i>	<i>12</i>
Bhalala	179		
Good	247	Dhal	6
Kul	163		<i>49</i>
Korka	8	<i>Waxers</i>	<i>111</i>
Kotwal	25		
Mahli	8		<i>22</i>
Pardhi	4	Chhaya	8
Pattla	13	Kali	82
Pokaria	4	Pandla	21
Others	84	Others	17
<i>Orchers and Dairy men</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>Tanners</i>	<i>11</i>
Able	82	Dard	6
Gadarla	222		<i>34</i>
Good	14	<i>Carpenters</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Fishermen, Boatmen and Pulli Rowers</i>	<i>112</i>		
		Bekra	11
Bhal	23		<i>67</i>
Bhama	10	<i>Masons</i>	<i>3</i>
Bhama	80		
Khar	43		<i>1</i>
Kharai	30	Kharai	3
Others	6		
<i>Prints and Drivers</i>	<i>612</i>	<i>Patel</i>	<i>25</i>
Bahari	102	Kumbhar	14
Bahar	29		<i>83</i>
Bahar	29		
Bahar	537	<i>Glaze and Lat Worker</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Temple Functionaries</i>	<i>2</i>		
(Phasal 414, Census 1,977)	<i>9</i>	Kachra	2
		Kachra	4
		Lakhera	2
			<i>4</i>
<i>Craftsmen</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Blacksmiths</i>	<i>61</i>
Bhal	3		<i>19</i>
Bhal	12	Lakher	1
Others	3		

NOTE.—The number below the total strength of each group indicates the proportion put aside by the local population.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Castes classified according to their traditional occupations—contd

Group and Caste	Strength 000 s omitted.	Group and Caste	Strength 000 s omitted.
<i>Gold and Silver Smiths</i>	44	<i>Basket Workers and Mat Makers</i>	58
	73		10
Sunar	44	Bansphor	40
		Bargunda	18
<i>Brass and Copper Smiths</i>	17	<i>Earth, Salt, etc., Workers and Quarriers</i>	5
	3		1
Bharewa	17	Beldar	6
<i>Confectioners and Grain Parchers</i>	6	<i>Village Watchmen and Menial</i>	175
	1		29
Bharbhunja	5	Palai	174
Halwai	1	Mirdha	1
<i>Oil-pressers</i>	120	<i>Sweepers</i>	27
	20		4
Teli	120	Bhangsi	23
<i>Toddy Drainers and distillers</i>	45	<i>Others</i>	626
	8		104
Kalal	45	Christians	9
		Deswahi	20
<i>Butchers</i>	10	Gusain	10
	2	Jogi	5
Khatika	9	Kandera	3
Others	1	Khangar	18
<i>Leather Workers</i>	463	Maratha	18
	77	Moghal	5
Chamars	448	Pathan	86
Others	15	Pinjara	10
		Rawat	4
		Savyad	22
		Shaikh	104
		Behna	20
		Tamboli	19
		Others	273





## CHAPTER XII.

### Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

89 *Statistics* —The statistics for occupation are contained in Imperial Tables XVII-XXII

Table XVII gives a general statement of the number of people supported by each occupation according to the classification adopted, with those dependent on them

Table XVIII gives subsidiary occupations followed by those whose principal occupation is agriculture

Table XIX shews cases of dual occupation

Table XX gives occupation by religion

Table XXI gives occupation by selected Castes, Tribes or Races—Only Part A of this Table has been prepared

Table XXII deals with Industries

A special series of inquiries was made by the Indoire State and is embodied by them in a special Volume This will be referred to later

90 *Subsidiary Tables* —As elsewhere in the Report no comparative figures can, most unfortunately, be given, and hence the real interest of the inquiry is much diminished However, as the States and not Central India as a whole are really concerned with industrial development, any stimulus given to industry being due to individual State effort only, the State Reports, whose comparative figures can be seen, should be referred to

The Subsidiary Tables number nine, as out of the ten No VII with its comparative figures could not be compiled These tables must be carefully studied, if anything is to be made out of the mass of figures collected in Table XXII

91 *Questionnaire* —The queries on which the information was collected are to be found in columns 9, 10, and 11 of the Schedule, giving respectively the primary occupation, secondary occupation (if any) and the number of those dependant on the persons dealt with The actual instructions laid down were —

*Column 9* —(Principal occupation of actual workers) Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on their Estate, Capital, etc, such as *house rent, pension, etc* Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as, 'service' or 'writing' or 'labour,' write particulars, such as, 'private servant Bama's cook,' 'clerk, Army Department' For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill, or lac factory or earthwork, etc, in the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent (if any further sub-division of agriculturists is contemplated in any State, provision will have to be made for it in this rule) If a person makes the articles and also sells he should be entered as "maker and seller of them" Women

and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and for them enter the word *not* in column 11. If any person maintains himself by means of *Ata Dil* shop and also by lending money enter *Ata Dil* shop in column 9 and in column 10 "lending money". In column 9 enter the word *None* for dependants.

Column 10—(Subsidiary occupation of actual workers). Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing the word *boatman* will be entered in column 9 and *fisherman* in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word "*None*". For dependants, enter the word "*None*" in this column.

Column 11—(Means of subsistence of dependant). For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. For actual workers, enter the word "*None*" in this column.

To avoid frequent references to the Central Office these instructions were further amplified and made more precise in the Code of Census Procedure for the Central India Agency 1921 as follows—

The nature of occupation in columns 9 to 11 of the Schedule is another matter requiring special care. Only those men, women and children will be shown as workers who actually earn money to augment the family income. A woman who merely looks after her house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells firewood, or carding or works for wages is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his trade (e.g. the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots) but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant but who is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants in a joint family the members of which follow different vocations, should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the principal working member.

Domestic servants must be entered as *Kutumba* *Ramras* cook *Dhaddi*, etc., in column 9 as actual workers and not in column 11 as dependant on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation. Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earth work of any kind, special instruction should be given to the Census Staff to enter not only the earthwork but also the nature of the undertaking (railway road canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done.

When a man has two occupations the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he ordinarily gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10. In cases where a person with principal means follows some occupation that occupation should be entered in column 9 and the source of his private income in column 10.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "*labour*" or "*service*" or "*helping*". The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the term in the general schedule. In the case of service it is necessary not merely to distinguish the different services but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g. in the case of domestic service whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk or Police Inspector, etc., in the case of labour whether *hulsi*, *Tikhar*, *Kharadi*, *Maj*, *And*, *Patwa*, *And*, *Nocur*, *Spy*, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g. lawyers, etc. Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as "*Landlord*" or "*Rent receiver*" and actual cultivators or "*Rent payer*". Where a person cultivates part of his land and sabbles another part he should be shown in column 9 as "*Landlord*" or "*Rent payer*" and in column 10 as "*Landlord*" or "*Rent receiver*". If he is a grower of the produce of the land which he cultivates himself and receives the produce for his personal use, such as betel, coconut, etc., must be shown as "*Landlord*" or "*Rent receiver*". "*Landlord*" or "*Rent receiver*" must be shown if the income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

In addition to these instructions the most common types of error were verbally explained to the various Census Officers who were assembled to receive training in the Central Office

Finally it should be borne in mind that all that a Census Report can effectively do by the presentation of the figures collected at the enumeration is to give a bird's-eye view of the general occupational distribution of the people, and must not be accepted as unpeccable or accurate in all details

92 *Classification*—Since 1911, there have been no material changes in classification. Four classes and twelve sub classes were adopted as below —

Symbol	Class	Sub class
A	Production of raw materials	I —Agriculture and Pasture II —Extraction of minerals
B	Preparation and supply of material substances	III —Industry IV —Transport V —Trade
C	Public Administration and Liberal Arts	VI —Public Forces VII —Public Administration VIII —Professions and Liberal Arts
D	Miscellaneous	IX —Persons living on their own income X —Domestic Service XI —Insufficiently described occupations XII —Unproductive

The changes since 1911 are few. Classes and Sub-classes are the same except that Sub-class IX now falls under D and not C. The number of orders also is 56 instead of 55.

New Orders (19) Transport by Air and (43) Air Force have been introduced, while 40 and 41 have been amalgamated as "Trade of other sorts". The New Order 56 is styled "Unproductive". The groups have expanded from 169 to 191 by the expansion of existing groups so as to give more detail in certain cases, and by redrafting and transferring categories, thus in order I, Farm servants and Field labourers are now separated, in Order 6 Cotton sizers, Cotton weavers and weavers of wool, etc., are distinguished, in Orders 16, 21 and 37 workers in mechanical transport are separated from other transport workers and in Orders 20, 21, and 22 skilled and unskilled operators are separated. Improved classification has been made by taking journalism—Editors and Journalists—out of the order 18 (Industries of luxury) and putting them in a New Order 50 (Letters, Arts and Sciences) while Aerobats, conjurers, etc., have been given a separate group (179) under the Order. These and a few other changes have assisted in clearing up obscure entries.

93 *Principles of Classification*—These were laid down by the Census Commissioner as below —

(1) When a person both makes and sells he is classed as a maker. On the same principle, when a person extracts some substance, such as saltpetre, sulphur,

carbonate of soda etc., from the ground and also refines it, he is shown in Sub-Class II—Extraction of Minerals, and not in Sub-Class III—Industry.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories —

(a) those where the occupation is classified according to material worked in

(b) those where it is classified according to the use which it serves.

As a general rule the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. For example while shoe makers are included in the second category (Order 13 Group 78) the makers of waterbags, saddlery leather portmanteaus and the like are included in the first category (Order 7 Group 40).

In a few cases occupations have been classed according to the material worked in, even though certain articles made of it are specified, because the material used is more characteristic of the occupation than the article made. Thus makers of palm-leaf fans have been shown in Group 43 rather than Group 100. Makers of bamboo screens, leaf plates, etc. have also been shown in Group 43.

(3) Persons employed in Railway Carriage factories have been shown in Group 118 instead of under Order 16 because these factories in India are always worked direct by the Railways. The manufacture and repair of railway trucks and carriages is an integral part of the operations of the railway authorities. The principle on which the classification is made is analogous to that followed in the case of makers and sellers or diggers and refiners.

(4) On the other hand, railway police and railway doctors are classified in groups 169 and 171 respectively because the primary duty of persons thus employed is, in the one case the prevention and detection of crime, and in the other the healing of disease. The fact that their pay is derived from the railway is merely an incident, and does not effect the character of the occupation.

As a general rule it may be said that wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training e.g. that of a doctor engineer surveyor etc. he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Exceptions have been made however in cases where the work in which he is employed involves further specialization. For this reason a marine engineer is placed in Group 107 and a river surveyor in Group 103. Officers of Government, whose occupation is covered by some other group (e.g. doctors, clergymen, professors, postal, forest, settlement and railway officers and other establishments etc.) will be included in that group and not under Group 101. Government peons and chuprasis, other than those in the above-mentioned establishments will be included under this group and not in Group 117.

51. *Errors in the Return*—It is impossible wholly to eliminate various terms like *Masuri Khat*, *Dukandari* and so on, however minute the orders may be. Castes at times cause confusion as a traditional caste occupation is entered instead of man's actual means of livelihood.

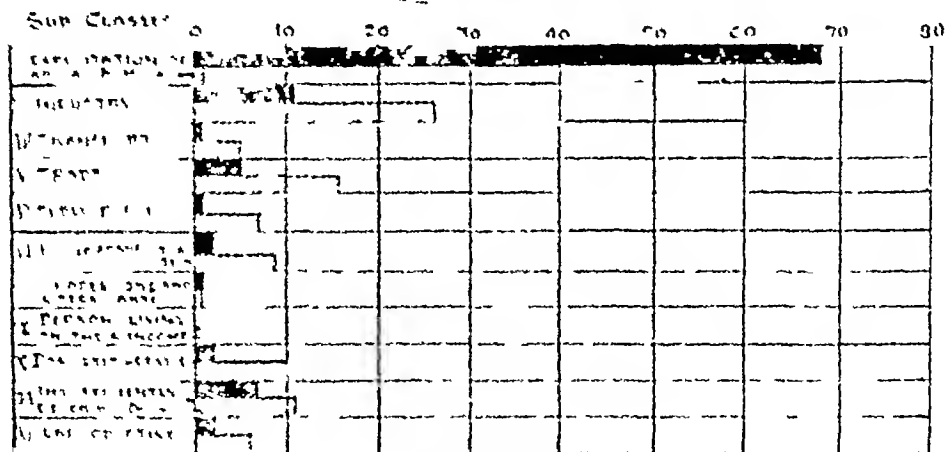
Principal and Subsidiary occupations were not always separated and the entries in column 10 are less reliable than they should be. What constituted a "dependant" seems to have baffled some enumerators or rather what to enter in column 11. Many of these mistakes were corrected in the Abstraction Office. The distinction between a maker and seller a breeder of cattle and a seller and the like gave trouble. But the indeterminate nature of such profession in a country where division of labour has not as yet drawn a marked line between the two professions, is excusable.

In compilation as there was but one office any errors occurring in classification would be constant and common throughout and the variation in classification caused by a State with a separate Talukdars office did not arise as in 1911 when in one case all the "sweepers" were returned as "Sanitary Inspectors".

52. *Analysis of the Return*—The diagram below giving the 11 Sub-Classes shows that in Central India as elsewhere agriculture with 100 per cent is the principal occupation except in cities where in business becomes more important.

Next to agriculture comes Industry with 11 per cent Then trade with a big drop to 5 per cent but rising in cities to 17 per cent

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation (in percentages)  
Number per cent of population



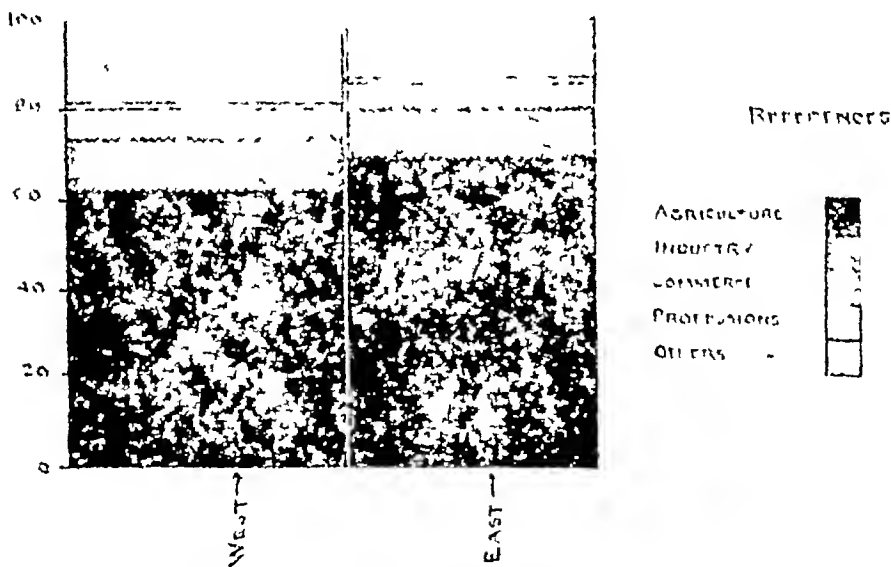
REFERENCES -

(1) TOTAL POPULATION --

(2) CITIES --

The date of the Census 15th March did not affect the return materially owing to agricultural operations being over and farmers otherwise employed. It is some consolation to see that on this occasion the insufficiently described occupations are less.

96. *Occupation by Natural Divisions*—Subsidiary Table III deals with Natural Division figures and the marginal diagram will show the principal figures. The East (77) appears more agricultural than the West (61). It is not easy to understand why there



REFERENCES

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

COMMERCE

PROFESSIONS

OTHERS

are no cattle keepers and breeders in the East, while herdsmen are in excess—probably the two Sub Classes were confused.

*Occupational distribution of actual workers*

Occupation	NUMBER PER 1,000 WORKERS IN	
	Central India Agency	Cities
Industry	55	258
Trade	26	158
Public Administration	8	91
Domestic Service	10	101

In trade the West, with Indore city, and more towns, shows a higher figure and those employed in Public Administration number many more, due to Cantonments, etc.

97. *Urban Occupation*—The Main Urban Occupations are given below. The chief occupation in towns is industry, 249 per 1,000 people being supported by it.

98. *Workers and Dependants*—In Subsidiary Table I will be found the percent

No.	Designation.	PERCENTAGE.	
		Work ing.	Depend ant.
I	All Occupations	31	40
	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	53	43
II	Extraction of minerals	89	31
III	Industry	81	48
IV	Transport	45	8.
V	Trade	45	82
VI	Public Force	47	83
VII	Public Administration	40	60
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	45	8.
IX	Independent	41	37
X	Domestic Service	53	42
XI	Unspecified	84	12
XII	Unproductive	42	15

age of dependants and the inset table arranged by Sub-Classes will give some idea of the return. But as already noted the enumerator often found difficulties in making correct entries in column 11. Besides it is no easy matter to say when the work done by a woman or a child would take it out of the dependant class. Hence the result must be accepted with reservation. The table shows that workers everywhere predominate. As to dependants the Liberal Arts and Professions have most. While Law (VIII-47) has the proud position of supporting the greatest number

(71 per cent.) of dependants, excluding Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals (XII-54) and Un-classified Occupations (XII-50) Quarry workers support least (10 per cent.) but they only number 1 040 in all.

No.	Designation.	K number of P male Work ing per 1,000 males.
I	Central Ind	690
	Extraction of coal and vegetation	647
II	Extraction of minerals	663
III	Industry	431
IV	Transport	174
V	Trade	310
VI	Public Force	8
VII	Public Administration	73
VIII	Professions and Liberal Arts	231
IX	Independent	312
X	Domestic Service	311
XI	Unspecified	1 142
XII	Unproductive	474

99. *Female Occupations*—In Subsidiary Table VI we get a return of female workers. The inset table gives figures for Sub-Classes. They show that there are 620 female workers to every 1 000 males. The highest figure is shown by II Extraction of Minerals (as we omit consideration of XI Insufficiently described occupations) while the lowest figures are for VI Public Force (8) and VII Public Administration (73). Who the 8 militant ladies are it is not easy to say but they are all shown under Village Watchman. Probably therefore, it is due to the practice in some places of continuing the village watchmanship in the name of the widow of a watchman until a male member comes of age.

Examining the groups Helpers in Agriculture (12a) Field labourers (15) Cotton spinning (III-20) Basket makers (III-45) Rice pounders and Flour grinders

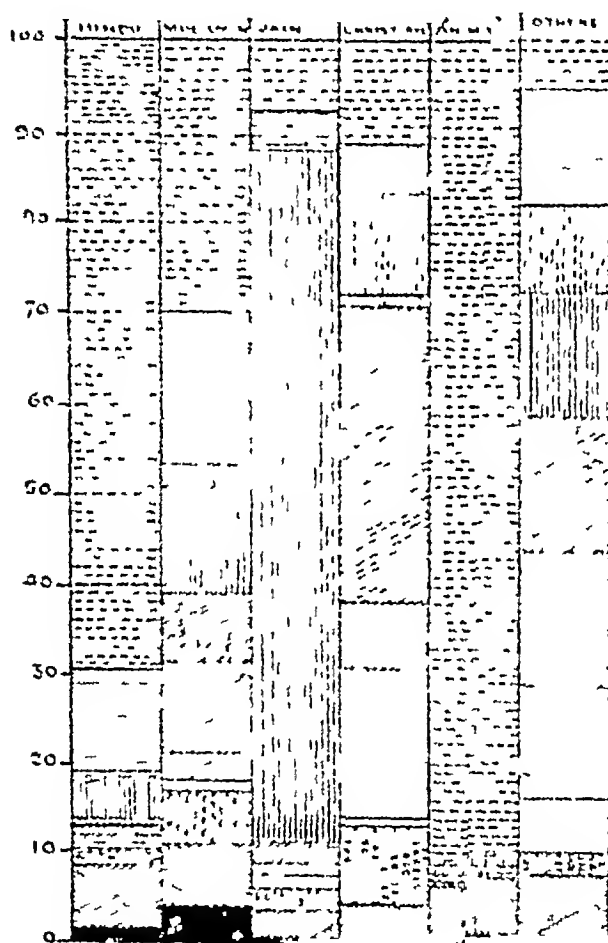


and Gram panchayats (III-65 67), Sellers of milk and butter (V-133) and Dealers in hay (V-139) have most female workers. The figure in the case of "Flour grinding" are very high. But this is not at all surprising in view of the fact that this occupation is followed mainly by females. Females in many a poor family who do not go out to work on roads, buildings, etc., often supplement the income of the family by this occupation. Generally widows of higher castes who have no bread earner make their livelihood in the same manner.

These figures in no way indicate sex competition, which save in industry, is unknown. The woman does her own share, that is all, she walks beside the plough and throws the seeds down the tube she carries on her head the earth dug by her husband. Only in the mills do we find men and women employed in similar work—and in no case is an equal wage given, nor is it expected.

100 Occupation by Religion — In Subsidiary Table 9 the figures by religion are

given, with the distribution of 10,000 of each occupation by religion and then of 10,000 in each religion by occupation.



#### REFERENCES -

I EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION  
II INDUSTRY  
III TRANSPORT  
IV TRADE  
V PUBLIC FORCE  
VI PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

VII PROFESSIONAL AND LIBERAL ARTS  
VIII PERIODICALS  
IX DOMESTIC SERVICE  
X INSUFFICIENTLY CLASSIFIED OCCUPATIONS  
XI UNPRODUCTIVE

Hindus affect agriculture most, as of 100 following the occupation 89 are Hindus, while the Musalmans account for 2 per cent only, Animists for 9 per cent and the trading Jains for under 1 per cent. Of those living on rent from land 91 per cent are Hindus while herdsmen, shepherds, quarrymen, weavers, etc., dealers in hides, tanners, leather workers, potters, barbers, builders, jewellers, milk sellers and village watchmen are mainly drawn from this religion. Musalmans comprise 79 per cent of those engaged in cotton ginning and pressing, 57 per cent of the butchers, 18 per cent of the army and 45 per cent of the State Police.

Looking at it from the other point of view we find that of Hindus 69 per cent live by agriculture and pasture, of Musalmans 30 per cent do so, the rest following numerous means of livelihood but none in very large number.

Among Animists 91 per cent follow agriculture. Jains have 15 per cent engaged in banking, 11 per cent in brokerage and the same number in the piece goods trade.



101 *Occupation by Caste*—It is interesting to see how far the traditional occupation is still followed by different castes.

Caste	Per centage	Traditional Occupation
Ajnas	87	Agriculture
Agarwal (Banias)	69	Trade
Parwal (Banias)	71	Trade
O'holi	63	Trade
O'jar	74	Agriculture
Bonfale	74	Agriculture and
		Decorative
Kachera	72	Olives and bangle
		work.
Gond	67	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Khilala	63	Agriculture
Phil	62	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Randela (Rajput)	48	Land holder and
		Military
Rathor	43	Land holder and
		Military
Rajput (general)	38	Land holder and
		Military
Kol	21	Agriculture and
		Hunting
Khangar	17	Wet man.
Maratha	14	Land holder and
		Military
Khargand	12	Private.
Brahman	8	Private.

Subsidiary Table VIII deals with this. The sub-joined table gives percentage figures for traditional occupations still followed by various castes. In each class agriculture is now the chief occupation except in the case of Banias. The interest in this table lies in its showing how far castes have deserted their original occupation. The highest figure is 87 shown by Ajnas, the lowest that of Brahmins 0. Evidently religion does not pay as a profession. Land in practically every case is the new occupation adopted.

102. *Analysis of Occupation by Sub-Classes and Groups*—Comparative figures being unfortunately not available all that can be done is to scrutinize existing conditions.

*Class A Sub-Class I Order 1* (See S T I)—Order No. 1 is pasture and agriculture sub-divided into (a) Ordinary cultivation, (b) Growers of special products

and market gardening, (c) Forestry (d) Raising of Farm Stock and (e) Raising of small animals. Naturally (a) Ordinary cultivation claims the greatest number 3 900,000 or 66 per cent. being supported by these occupations. Income from trade from agricultural land supports only 6 persons in every 1 000 field labour 16 per cent and ordinary cultivation 44 per cent

Passing on to industries which support 11 per cent of the population we get no figures of any importance, showing how little industry has advanced in Central India as a whole. When we come to trade it can show 5 per cent. No other definite occupation has a percentage above 2, which is shown by Public Administration

The table below gives a succinct view of the more important occupations.

No.	Class and Order	Persons supported.	Per cent. of Population.
I	Pasture and Agriculture	4,000 000	69
	Ordinary cultivation	2,600 000	41
	Field labourers	900 000	16
III.	Industry	610 000	11
0	Textiles	88 700	3
6	Wood	91,000	
13	Dress	197,000	3
V	Trade	300 000	3
33	Foodstuffs	185 000	3
VII	Public Administration	1,5,000	2
X.	Domestic Service	112,000	

In this connection the "Ordinary cultivator" is the man who does the field cropping work as distinct from growing garden crops such as tobacco chillies etc

A glance may be taken at the Natural Division figures. The percentage of agriculturists is higher in the East (69) than the West (62) ordinary cultivation giving in the East (45) and West (43) per cent. When we come to industry the West with Indore city and more towns takes the lead (11 per cent) and in trade also with 6 per cent to 5 in East and so with the remaining occupation except "trade in other foodstuffs" in which the East leads slightly

103. *Occupations combined with agriculture*—Table XVII XVIII and Subsidiary Tables IV and V deal with Subsidiary occupation. the last two referring only to actual workers. From Subsidiary Table I we find that 11 per cent. of metal workers are also agriculturists, 10 per cent. of those engaging in industries of dress and toilet 8 per cent. of those who work in hotel etc. and 7 per cent. of those engaged in textile industries. Domestic service on the other hand shows 2 per



108. *Organisation*.—In Subsidiary Table III the type of organisation is given.

109. *Comparative*.—It may be noted that the comparative figures in Subsidiary Table II, are obtained by deducting the Gwalior State figures from the Central India figures of 1911 there being no industrial establishments in the minor States transferred to Gwalior.

110. *Caste and Race and place of origin of employees*.—In Part III of Table XXII, the establishment is classified—From this it will be seen that of 191 establishments 24 are owned by the States themselves, 21 by registered companies (of which 3 are directed by Europeans or Anglo-Indians 17 by Indians and 1 by both) and 140 by private persons, 4 being owned by Europeans or Anglo-Indians 96 by Hindus, 26 by Musalmans, 7 by Parsis and 13 by others. The management is in the hands of Hindus chiefly (118) Musalmans (37) standing next, the rest being controlled by members of other communities.

111. *Skilled and Unskilled labour*.—Turning to the workmen—Amongst the

Table showing classes of skilled workers.

Skilled workers.	No.	Principal occupation
Brahman	707	Weavers, pashers, mechanics and press compositors
Goind	608	Colliery and Jangh produce
Khatwar	61	Jangh produce
Kol	729	Colliery and Jangh produce
Koli	564	Cotton mill, etc.
Maratha	253	Cotton mill, etc.
Musalmans	111	Cotton mill, etc.
Others	1,431	All kinds of work

skilled workers in collieries Kols (180) predominate working as hewers mostly—The cotton textile industries which are the most important employ numerous classes—Ahirs (124) Kols (104) Marathas (200) Musalmans (1,297). The manufacture of catechu employs Gondas (744) chiefly. No other industry employs any particular class in large numbers. Taking classes of workers we find drivers of engines, fitters and the like are mostly Musalmans. The inset table gives the principal castes and their occupation.

Practically all workers are local, 40·1 being born in the State they work in those coming from outside are mainly from the United Provinces (806) Bombay (457) and Rajputana (335).

The unskilled workers number 14,006 of whom 7,000 work in textile industries and 2,331 in Collieries and Mines.

Table showing classes of unskilled workers and predominant occupations.

Classes of Unskilled workers.	No.	Predominant occupation.
Brahmans	82	Textile Industries
Chamars	917	Low level and etc.
Goind	1,223	Jangh produce
Kols	1,121	Jangh produce and etc.
Marathas	1,114	Textile Industries
Musalmans	1,100	
Others	3,291	

The inset table gives the chief castes and predominant occupations. The unskilled workers come mostly from Bombay (1,038) and Rajputana (1,131).

112. *Power used*.—These establishments employ steam and oil in 113 cases, the textile industries absorbing 103 of them. Electricity is only generated in two cases for lighting purposes.

113. *Looms*.—The total number of looms is 14,065 of which 13,881 are run by power and all belong to mills in the Indore city.

114. *Summary*.—Taking a summary view of the General situation we find that so far industries have developed little save in Indore City. A tendency to push industries is observable and desirable as it is that such should come it would seem a wise step to develop the production of raw materials first increase the area sown with cotton improve the condition of forests and the like—Industry with its temptation of high wages is apt to draw away the population from its more legitimate spheres and the States have no surplus population much the reverse. Hence it would seem wise to pause and consider before an industry is pushed. Hot house industries will only fail.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

## Distribution by Occupation in Natural Division.

Occupation.	No. per mille of total population supported in		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>711</b>
<b>I. (a) Agriculture</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>626</b>
(1) Income from rest of agricultural land	6	6	7
(2) Ordinary cultivators	413	423	423
(2a) Helpers in agriculture	40	21	40
(3) Agents, Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	1	—	1
(4) Farm servants	6	4	6
(5) Field labourers	133	160	160
(7) Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel, inn, arborescent, etc., growers	4	1	7
<b>(b) Pasture</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>
(11) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	2	6	—
(12) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	1	1	—
(14) Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	10	12	21
<b>2. Fishing and hunting</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Other (8—10)	2	2	2
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>III.—Industries</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>6. Textile industries</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7. Wood industries</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>8. Metal industries</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>12. Food industries</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>13. Industries of dress and the toilet</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
Other industries	22	26	21
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>V.—Trade</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>16. Trade with</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>17. Hotels, Cafés, restaurants, etc.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>21. Other trade and staff</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>
Other trade	26	25	7
<b>VI.—Public works</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>VIII.—Professions and Liberal arts</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>XI.—Inadequately described occupations</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).

Occupation.	NUMBER PER MILL WHO ARE TOTALLY AGRI-CULTURISTS.		
	Central India.	West.	East.
1	2	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetables</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
(1) Agriculture	—	—	1
(1) Fruit, flower, vegetable, bet & vine areas not, etc., grown.	63	—	74
(4) Pasture	30	20	47
(2) Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	23	33	23
(3) Sheep, goat and pig breeders	40	50	43
(4) Poultrymen, sheepfolds, goatfolds, etc.	29	13	41
2 Fishing and hunting	74	63	99
Other (3-10)	1	28	23
<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>III.—Industry</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>
1. Textile industries	43	43	57
2. Wood industries	49	2	60
3. Metal industries	110	62	171
11. Food industries	29	22	17
13 Industries of dress and the toilet	99	73	119
Other Industries	43	41	30
<b>IV.—Transport</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>V.—Trade</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>64</b>
12. Trade in cattle	2	19	43
13. Hotels, eating, refreshment, etc.	7	19	44
14. Other trade in food &c.	62	29	61
Other trade	47	40	50
<b>VI.—Public Force</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>IX.—Persons living on their income</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>X.—Domestic service</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>XI.—Independently described occupations</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>

# SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Occupation combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

LANDHOLDERS (TYPE OF CULTIVATION)	NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS	CULTIVATED AREA (IN HECTARES)	TOTAL		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LANDHOLDERS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
			NUMBER	AREA				
(a) Agricultural	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Rural	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Urban	1,000	500	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(b) Non-Agricultural	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government (including State and all kinds)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Money lenders and estate dealers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other traders of all kinds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Profits	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Clerks of all kinds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
School masters	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lawyers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Estate Managers and Agents	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Medical Practitioners	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Artisans	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Others	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Blacksmiths and carpenters	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fruit and vegetable growers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Others	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER ACTUAL W. EXES.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>				
		2,012,806	1,242,419	620
	<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b>	1,234,231	890,430	647
	<i>1.—Pasture and agriculture</i>	1,112,122	823,241	647
1	Labour from the rest of agricultural land	4,878	3,211	661
2	Military laborers	278,118	217,803	290
3	Help in Agriculture	71,018	124,337	1,813
4	Temporary laborers	21,443	1,118	83
5	Small laborers	402,274	242,296	1,426
6	Wood cutters, sawwood, catechu, rubber etc., collectors and charcoal burners	3,892	3,067	334
7	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	11,177	2,489	223
8	Horsemen, herders, gun herds, etc.	27,184	10,473	183
	<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals</b>	1,843	1,232	666
	<b>III.—Industry</b>	229,268	96,234	422
	<i>1.—Textile</i>	31,843	70,076	873
23	Cotton ginning, spinning and pressing	4,180	1,919	460
24	Cotton weaving	4,962	9,234	1,701
25	Cotton spinning and weaving	16,343	8,163	290
	<i>2.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	2,232	2,281	268
	<i>3.—Wood</i>	22,222	26,222	314
46	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	12,000	1,429	79
47	Bamboo makers and other industries of woody material including beavers, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	14,000	12,201	10,634
	<i>4.—Metal</i>	26,222	2,281	271
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally of agricultural use.	12,709	2,141	214
	<i>5.—Glass</i>	26,222	12,282	464
49	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	17,000	16,081	897
	<i>6.—Chemical products properly so called and analogous</i>	8,223	7,107	779
50	Milk makers and milking of vegetable oils	9,074	7,134	792
	<i>7.—Food industries</i>	8,223	7,233	1,211
51	Flour processors and brewers and flour grinders	454	4,073	9,215
	<i>8.—Textiles of dress and the like</i>	72,231	19,271	261
52	Thread, mill, dress, dress makers, darning and embroidery makers	11,444	4,793	602
53	Wool, hosiery and dress	24,237	2,419	194
54	Wool, hosiery and dress	11,200	8,001	703
55	Wool, hosiery and dress	21,443	803	32
	<i>9.—Other miscellaneous undefined industries</i>	3,111	2,279	214
56	Wool, hosiery and dress	17,224	2,271	271
57	Wool, hosiery and dress	11,074	1,403	91
58	Wool, hosiery and dress	6,322	6,722	611
	<b>IV.—Transport</b>	13,256	2,718	178
	<i>1.—Transport by road</i>	8,77	2,718	190

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI--*continued*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups--*continued*

No.	OCCUPATION	No. of ACTUAL WORKERS		No. of females per 1 000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>V--Textile</b>	<b>101,400</b>	<b>51,723</b>	<b>510</b>
	28--Females who enter the textile industry for years	67,19	1,97	191
151	Hand-loom weavers, including those who weave cotton, silk, wool, and other materials	1,701	1,97	191
	--Cotton	7,167	907	127
152	Textile mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	7,173	907	127
	--Cotton	9,110	992	293
153	Acetate rayon mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	2,833	802	301
	--Cotton	2,833	802	656
154	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	19,740	8,216	416
155	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	1,111	7,001	1,101
156	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	9,717	7,167	777
157	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	16,001	16,111	711
158	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	4,011	8,007	1,807
	--Females who work on power looms	10,051	2,870	281
159	Cotton spinning mill operatives, including those who work on power looms, spinning, and other textile machinery	1,087	1,111	107
	<b>VI--Public order</b>	<b>39,021</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>8</b>
	44--Police	19,18	327	17
160	Police constables	10,029	37	73
	<b>VII--Public Administration</b>	<b>40,936</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>75</b>
	45--Police constables	40,936	3,500	75
162	Police constables	12,571	2,418	168
	<b>VIII--Profession and liberal arts</b>	<b>27,473</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>234</b>
	46--Physicians	15,197	2,069	136
167	Physicians, etc.	7,007	621	74
	47--Medicine	1,602	1,667	791
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	657	85	120
	49--Letters and arts and science	6,777	2,739	401
178	Music-composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	4,507	2,452	530
	<b>IX--Persons living on their income</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>342</b>
	51--Persons living principally on their income	4,066	1,392	312
180a	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and a scholarship holders and estate prisoners	3,951	1,351	112
	<b>X--Domestic Service</b>	<b>38,207</b>	<b>23,404</b>	<b>611</b>
	52--Domestic service	38,207	23,404	611
181	Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	75,590	23,121	657
	<b>XI--Insufficiently described occupations</b>	<b>120,548</b>	<b>147,067</b>	<b>1,142</b>
	53--General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	120,548	147,067	1,142
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	127,000	117,072	1,180
	<b>XII--Unproductive</b>	<b>43,107</b>	<b>20,422</b>	<b>474</b>
	55--Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	39,907	10,704	496
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	30,906	10,452	487



SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concl'd*Occupation of Selected Castes—*concl'd*

Caste and Occupation	No per 1 000 workers engaged on each occupation	No of female workers per 100 males	Caste and Occupation	No per 1 000 workers engaged on each occupation	No of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>Gond—Agriculture and Hunting</b>	668	57	<b>Rajput (Bundela)—Military and Dominant</b>	480	14
Field labourers wood cutters, etc.	109	21.2	Cultivators of all kinds	388	22
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	14	15	Field labourers wood cutters etc	38	151
Trade	2	23	Others	94	22
Domestic service	8	61			
Labourers unspecified	08	102	<b>Rajput (Chanhan)—Military and Dominant</b>	391	44
Beggars prostitutes criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	10.5	Cultivators of all kinds	306	18
Others	0	75	Field labourers, wood cutters etc	122	84
			Domestic service	40	32
			Labourers unspecified	52	146
			Others	89	12
<b>Gujar—Agriculture</b>	735	50	<b>Rajput (Gahlot)—Military and Dominant</b>	373	31
Field labourers wood cutters etc.	114	144	Cultivators of all kinds	240	69
Raisers of live stock milkmen and herdsmen	54	21	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	278	138
Artisans and other workmen	3	42	Labourers unspecified	47	168
Trade	4	75	Others	62	18
Public force	4	10			
Domestic service	10	130	<b>Rajput (Kachhwa)—Military and Dominant</b>	274	32
Labourers unspecified	54	18	Cultivators of all kinds	465	28
Others	21		Field labourers, wood cutters etc	130	110
			Labourers unspecified	20	254
			Others	94	25
<b>Kachera—Glass and lac workers</b>	723	71	<b>Rajput (Ponwar)—Military and Dominant</b>	362	37
Cultivators of all kinds	93	34	Cultivators of all kinds	306	40
Field labourers wood cutters etc	57	114	Field labourers, wood cutters etc.	201	113
Others	127	114	Artisans and other workmen	6	
			Domestic service	37	43
			Labourers unspecified	45	97
			Others	43	85
<b>Khangar—Watchman</b>	170	4	<b>Rajput (Rathor)—Military and Dominant</b>	445	56
Cultivators of all kinds	380	66	Cultivators of all kinds	274	31
Field labourers wood cutters etc.	177	188	Field labourers, wood cutters etc	145	110
Public administration	28	2	Artisans and other workmen	4	42
Domestic service	23	10	Domestic service	20	40
Labourers unspecified	108	176	Labourers unspecified	47	83
Others	114	32	Others	65	10
<b>Kol—Hunting and collecting jungle products</b>	207	67	<b>Rajput (Tonwar)—Military and Dominant</b>	297	27
Cultivators of all kinds	162	83	Cultivators of all kinds	436	40
Field labourers wood cutters, etc.	430	175	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	86	124
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	25	24	Labourers unspecified	29	230
Persons living on their income	1	40	Others	152	28
Domestic service	40	15			
Labourers unspecified	102	90	<b>Saharia—Hunting and collecting jungle Produce</b>	153	59
Beggars prostitutes criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	2	84	Cultivators of all kinds	193	36
Others	13	15	Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.	30.5	125
			Public force		
			Domestic service	15	
			Labourers unspecified	223	99
			Beggars prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	4	700
			Others	47	58
<b>Maratha—Military and Dominant</b>	144	14	<b>Soudha—Agriculture and Dacoity</b>	739	54
Cultivators of all kinds	186	42	Field labourers wood cutters etc	195	363
Field labourers, wood cutters, etc	80	76	Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	33	1
Artisans and other workmen	75	53	Labourers unspecified	10	62
Public administration	02	28	Others	17	16
Labourers unspecified	00	80			
Domestic service	220	79	<b>Christians (Excluding Indian Christians)</b>		
Others	125	3.5	Owners managers ship officers etc	26	5
			Public force	834	
			Arts and Professions	41	116
			Others	00	23
<b>Rajput—Military and Dominant</b>	368	33	<b>Anglo Indians</b>		
Cultivators of all kinds	303	28	Owners managers, ship officers, etc	232	8
Field labourers, wood cutters etc	127	103	Arts and professions	123	110
Raisers of live stock, milkmen and herdsmen	12	11	Others	640	7
Artisans and other workmen	3	16			
Trade	7	23	<b>Europeans</b>		
Public administration	20	5	Owners, managers, ship officers, etc	12	3
Arts and Professions	3	06	Public force	890	
Persons living on their income	4	62	Arts and professions	34	121
Domestic service	24	40	Others	64	37
Labourers unspecified	38	108			
Beggars prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	5	74			
Others	8	86			
<b>Rajput (Baghela)—Military and Dominant</b>	278	14			
Cultivators of all kinds	562	16			
Field labourers wood cutters etc	69	34			
Domestic service	33	19			
Labourers unspecified	21	10			
Others	40	15			
<b>Rajput (Bhadauria)—Military and Dominant</b>	160	8			
Cultivators of all kinds	504	17			
Field labourers, wood cutters etc	141	147			
Labourers, unspecified	102	4			
Others	93	21			

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

### Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups.

Description of products and selected groups	DISTRIBUTION BY RELATION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION					
	Hand.	Manu- fact.	Agricult.	Min.	Trans- port.	Other.	Hand.	Manu- fact.	Agricult.	Min.	Trans- port.	Other.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	3,853	308	995	74	13	4	10,900	12,800	10,800	12,800	12,800	12,800
<b>1. Forest and agriculture</b>	157	43	227				1,000	2,004	2,877	329	1,811	361
1. Forest and agriculture	157	43	227	44	6		62	78	34	20	74	43
Ordinary cultivators	396	42	978	29	8		1,140	1,000	1,276	896	71	801
Arable members of landed estates (not planters), clerical, road workers, etc.	2,461	272	25	62								
From persons	608	170	41				92	30	91		6	
For labourers	478	236	1,004				1,144	667	2,000		112	25
From, survey, transport, hotel, vine, sugar, etc. growers	781	238		1			63	1			87	42
Wood, cultivators, Government, rubber, etc. cultivators and plantation labourers	446	143	1,572				8	8	37			
1. Cultivators and tillable landowners and labourers	7,600	811	2,246	1		1	30	63	114			
13. Breeds of other animals (cattle, sheep, goats, etc.)	7.1	2,852			30	30		2			1	4
11. Karamba, chryseids, gossamers, etc.	5,276	154	120				173	84	190	1		
<b>2. Fishing and hunting</b>	311	43	200				31	8	2			
27. Fishing	9,808	43										
2. Mines	307	790	1,512				1	2	7			
4. Quarries of hard rocks	1,877	275	30				2	2				
Salt, etc.	10,900											
Others	112	6,20	800		52	6	120	377		9	27	275
25. Cotton spinning, weaving and pressing	1,906	2,1	8	11		91		900	1			165
26. Cotton spinning	300	803	90		95		92	170	1		90	91
27. Cotton spinning and weaving	471	643	91	8	30		72	72			62	
28. Weaving and spinning	1,142	1,007					1					
29. Weaving of various kinds	902						9					
27. Spinning, weaving, printing, preparation and dyeing of fabrics	1,129	6,530						47				
<b>3. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom</b>	2,777	200					28					
30. Tanneries, curriers, leather dressers and dyers, etc.	3,300	91					60					
Manufacturers of leather articles, such as trunks, motor bags, saddlery, etc. harness, etc. including articles of dress	9,872	220					8					
<b>Wood</b>	301	2	20				2	179	8		100	110
42. Carpenters	6,190	1,534	105	63			1					
44. Carpenters, joiners and joiners, etc.	431		2		23	8	17	1	8		100	111
43. Basket makers and other manufacturers of woody materials, including baskets, and baskets and baskets working with bamboo, made of similar materials	966	30	1		1		95		2			
<b>Metals</b>	1,377	800	46	1	7	1	47	103	7		11	110
44. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally of carpentry of iron.	9,081	873	74	8		91	37		7	8	11	110
45. Workers in brass, copper and lead metal, etc.	9,930	830	73				12	10		11		
<b>19. Metals</b>	3,377	75	9				200	33				
44. Pattern and casting pipe and metal makers	9,042	1	9				30					
<b>21. Chemical products proper, as salts and dyes</b>	27	27	27				62	27	1			
21. Manufacture and sale of vegetable and mineral oils	31		1				57	1				
<b>17. Sand industries</b>	10	2,75	10		23	30	110			201	1	71
24. Painters and brushers and sand industries	7,004	1,771	220	613	8	9	1	37		1	1	4
40. Pottery	773	6,771		200			11			99		11
Decorated makers, purveyors of food and confectionery, etc.												
<b>22. Industries of dress and the body</b>	30	91				6	114	103	1	29	37	23
27. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dressers and confectioners, etc.	6,001	1,300	90	8		64	90		1	90	17	
29. Jewellery and related makers	14	142				8	37	14				
30. Tailors, dress makers and related makers	29	1,142					60					
30. Tailors, dress makers and related makers	4	142										

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—*contd*Occupation by Religion for Orders and Selected Groups—*contd*

Orders and selected groups	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF 10,000 PERSONS FOLLOWING EACH OCCUPATION						DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH RELIGION					
	Hindu.	Musal man.	Animist	Jain.	Chris tian	Others	Hindu.	Musal man.	Animist	Jain.	Chris tian.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Furniture industries	9 098	706		196				1		1		
15 Building industries	8 143	1 810	22	7	9	3	40	141	1	4	24	29
88 Bricklayers and masons	7 897	2 095	0		2		15	01		4	2	
16 Construction of means of transport	4 800	3 760	320	400		720		1			5	38
17 Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light electricity motive power etc)	4 759	3 554			42	1 265		2			8	87
18 Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	9 129	785	30	30	13	11	104	141	5	41	88	283
98 Workers in precious stones and metals coalminers, imitation jewellery makers gilders, etc	0 786	181	2	45		6	50	15		31	1	70
103 Sweepers, scavengers etc	9,179	804			5	12	34	46			10	95
20 Transport by water	9 758	242					1	1				
21 Transport by road	7 505	2 309	93	60	24	3	28	134	4	29	52	21
113 Owners managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	6 625	2 063			1 250	02		1			22	4
22 Transport by rail	7,056	2 064	101	32	015	132	20	94	4	11	1 025	820
118 Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	6 854	2 162	88	30	708	162	15	85	3	11	1 022	826
23 Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	7 786	1,458	311	72	238	135	3	10	2	1	58	124
24 Banks establishment of credit exchange and insurance	6,347	594		3 039	4	16	26	39		1 478	10	140
121 Bank managers money lenders exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers and their employes	6 347	594		3 039	4	16	26	39		1 478	10	140
25 Brokerage, commission and export	6 320	1 290	19	2 344	16	5	7	24		324	11	12
122 Brokers, commission agents commercial travellers, ware house owners and employes	6 326	1,290	10	2 344	10	5	7	24		324	11	12
26 Trade in textiles	5 288	2,282	5	2 413	1	11	21	145		1 124	2	95
123 Trade in piece goods wool, cotton silk hair and other textiles	5 288	2,282	5	2 413	1	11	21	145		1,124	2	95
27 Trade in skins, leather and furs	0,709	3,112		179			2	14		6		
28 Trade in wood	5 162	4,193	256	384			1	15	1	10		
29 Trade in metals	7,985	1,641		343		31	2	7		10		17
30 Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	9,586	138			276							
31 Trade in chemical products	8 554	1,279	133	17	2	10	7	16	1	2	1	17
32 Hotels cafes restaurants etc	9,148	093	67	9	7	76	17	20	2	2	8	802
129 Vendors of wine, liquors and aerated waters and ice	9,449	431	69	2		49	17	12	2			190
33 Other trade in food stuffs	7 857	940	18,	953	2	3	282	526	89	3 975	31	264
132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	7 815	1 068	1	1 110	2	4	87	186		1 441	10	87
138 Sellers of milk, butter ghee poultry eggs etc	0 270	637	3	80		1	41	44		41	1	8
134 Sellers of sweetmeats sugar gur and molasses	8 677	534	785			3	5	5		57		4
135 Cardamom betel leaf, vege tables fruit and arca nut sellers	8,280	1 533	7	176		4	47	138	1	117		45
136 Grain and pulse dealers	7 144	70,	4	2 139	3	5	55	100		2 268	17	95
139 Dealers in hay grass and fodder	7 802	406	1 787	4	1		28	23	87	2	1	
34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles	7,622	1 982		377	19		2	9		13	3	
35 Trade in furniture	6 511	3 106		362		21	1	4		4		4
36 Trade in building materials	7,217	2 783					1	4				
37 Trade in means of transport	6,742	3 060	75	15	7	1	15	104	5	4	9	4

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

### Distribution of Industries and Persons employed.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Particulars of establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911-1921.

## INDUSTRIES.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons	All India tries	II—Mines	III—Quar- ries	IV—Tex- tile and connected Industries	V—Lea- ther, etc Industries	VII—Metal Industries	VIII—Glass and earthen ware Industries	IX—Indus- tries con- nected with chemical products	X—Food Industries	XI—Indus- tries of Dress	XII—Far- mure Indus- tries	XIII—In- dustries con- nected with buildings	XV—Pro- duction, application and trans- mission of physical forces	XVI—In- dustries of luxury	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.—Total Establishments	1921 1911	163 700	23 4	0 60	104 60	1 1	5 1	2 2	4 20	3	1 4	2 4	2 2	5 7	
(i) Directed by Government or local authorities	State, 18	State 1		State 0		State 2		State 1	State 1	State 2			State 2	State 4	
(ii) Directed by Registered Companies		21	1	2	12	1	1	1	2	1					
(iii) Owned by private persons		124	21	4	80			1	1	2	1	2		1	
(a) Europeans or Anglo-Indians		4	1	1	1	2									
(b) Indians		120	21	3	85			1	1	2	1	2		1	
(c) Others															
B.—Number of persons employed—															
(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical	{ 1921 1911	{ 48 36		22	735 341	28 8	30 1	23 1	105 8	43 51	10 26	1 47	2 4	22 4	57 6
(b) Skilled workmen	{ 1921 1911	{ 7,842 4,637	700 1,333	104	3,800 2,696	60 33	206 14	77 72	2,315 289	16 68	137	21 99	1 114	63 6	187 34
(c) Unskilled labour	{ 1921 1911	{ 14,460 6,671	2,245 529	630	7,572 3,983	445 16	117 21	79 166	3,002 97	83 344	5 117	5 1,384	80 76	124 19	69
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	{ 1921 1911	{ 631 597	721 434	668	840 753	174	18	921 192	1,279	224 186	361	771 640	178 210	368	
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults	{ 1921 1911	{ 256 105	170 111	131	143 134	69	0	82 84	736	12 33	47 410	47 36	42 13	368	





### Place of origin of Skilled Workmen (Details of Males and Females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth place	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT						REMARKS
	TOTAL		COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 In the Province	1,661	240	137		1,524	246	
(1) District of employment (Indore)	1,509	190	123		1,386	199	
(2) Other Districts	152	47	14		138	47	
2. Outside the Province	1,284	198	228		1 056	198	
Bombay Presidency	312	20	123		189	29	
Central Provinces	120	28	21		99	28	
Madras Presidency		1				1	
Punjab	16	3	1		15	3	
Rajputana	227	11	35		192	11	
United Provinces	450	104	30		429	104	
Baroda	4				4		
Delhi	11	5	1		10	5	
Gwalior	123	16	16		107	16	
Hyderabad	11	1	1		10	1	
Goa	1				1		
3 Outside India	2		1		1		
Afghanistan	1		1				
Baluchistan	1				1		

### Place of origin of Unskilled Labourers.

[illegible]

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE V(a).

Place of origin of Unskilled labourers (details of males and females for certain Textile Industries).

Birth-place	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS						REMARKS
	TOTAL		COTTON SPINNING AND PERMANGANATE ACTIVITIES		COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. In the Province	1,001	796	643	603	736	121	
(I) District of employment (Lahore)	1,212	823	817	663	806	146	
(II) Other Districts	122	71	86	40	127	25	
2. Outside the Province	2,354	1,696	1,426	896	1,113	536	
Bombay Presidency	1,866	896	783	896	872	88	
Central Provinces	130	30	80	30	100	14	
Punjab	1	1	1	1	7		
Rajputana	600	179	427	144	213	88	
United Provinces	417	23	86	88	896	43	
Bareda	8	--	2	--	4		
Dahid			--	2	8		
Gwalior	167	23	88	88	230	48	
Hyderabad	88	17	77	13	13	2	
3. Outside India	1			--	1		
Beluchistan	1				1	--	



## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

Women and children.	PRINCIPAL LOCATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.															RESIDUAL.
	Total number employed.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Adult women	1,000	130	57	600	10		8	819	8	16			7	8		
Children	1,000	130	28	800	1			478					8	2	7	
Males	807	75	18	554	7		9	554						5	7	
Females	800	64	11	68	7			543					8	--		

## INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

## Distribution of Power

Type of power	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.															REMARKS
	Total Establishments	II.	III.	IV.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Steam	911			913				6					1		*Three figures include in part other than those shown and all.	
Oil	913		1					1						2		
Water													--			
Gas	1				1			--								
Electricity				1									2	1		
(a) Generated in the Province								--					2			
(b) Supplied from outside				1		2								1		

## **PART II—TABLES**



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## PART II—IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TABLES

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## NOTE.

The figures in Table I, and onwards include the population of the two villages of Abheypur and Sheogarh which are held by Rajgarh State on Istamurari tenure from Gwalior. After the despatch of the Imperial Tables I—VI, the decision was received from the Agent to the Governor General to transfer the population of the villages from Central India to the Gwalior State. But as the making of the necessary alterations in the figures of Tables already submitted would, at this stage, have been very inconvenient, a note is being made here and also in the Gwalior State Tables to the effect that adjustment will be made in the next Census. The figures for the above two villages are —

	1921			1911			1901		
	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males	Per sons	Males	Fe males
Abheypur	79	25	13	38	18	20	} Separate figures not avail- able		
Sheogarh	220	110	101	237	123	114			
Total	298	135	114	275	141	134	207	109	98



# IMPERIAL TABLE I.

## Area, Houses and Population.

### Explanatory Note.

The figures in this table and the five succeeding ones relate to the Central India Agency, as a whole and the Political Charges as they stand at present. There has been a decrease of 25,839 square miles in this area and of 3,227,961 in the population (1,055,940 Males, 1,532,021 Females), as compared with the figures of 1911. This is due to the reversion of the Gwalior State from the Agency. That State has, since March 1921, been placed in direct political relationship with the Government of India, the Resident at Gwalior being no longer subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore. Consequently Gwalior State has become a separate unit for Census purposes.

The area and population of the places under British Administration in Central India Agency are as follows: their figures have been included in the table of the States in which they are situated —

Place	State	Area in square miles	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central India		65.44	65,815	30,401	27,411
Mhow Cantonment	Indore	5.7	51,757	19,218	12,519
Nagpur Cantonment	Chhatargarh	0.1	7,141	4,191	3,071
Indore Residency	Indore	1.3	12,226	7,006	5,170
Sagar (Station)	Bhopal	1.70	10,183	6,629	4,114
Paundhar Agency Head quarters	Chhatargarh	.95	717	429	288
Batna Agency Head quarters	Batna	0.14	246	178	108
Manpur (British)		19.00	4,505	2,428	2,137

Population Statistics for States and other smaller areas will be found in Provincial Tables I and II.

TABLE I — AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Political Groups	Area in Acres	Towns	Villages	OVERSEAS KOREANS					POPULATION									
				Total 1 Towns in Villages					Foreigners					Males				
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Central India	81,821	81	81,740	2,229,272	194,808	1,174,877	2,407,972	810,811	8,440,109	2,044,943	294,849	2,774,893	9,249,046	254,825	8,994,221	5,871,778		
West --	24,629	22	11,875	69,242	104,727	578,008	4,084,637	601,320	2,886,797	2,004,799	217,261	2,279,058	2,699,279	184,848	1,997,798	1,897,798		
South --	9,413	11	2,811	254,246	21,007	204,238	1,124,777	194,980	8,90,474	697,266	107,272	483,743	672,818	84,231	628,721	628,721		
Isolated	8,041	12	4,393	231,280	28,473	184,807	971,237	99,037	871,700	601,248	22,151	431,231	667,602	64,803	620,499	620,499		
Males	2,704	9	1,706	96,256	29,687	66,317	311,146	79,367	201,389	127,913	41,046	130,023	146,002	27,431	148,437	148,437		
Northern Males	8,416	3	2,673	214,276	7,430	187,024	999,777	30,313	863,944	261,026	14,649	293,006	297,662	14,224	281,978	281,978		
East --	24,292	19	70,115	686,222	87,861	824,271	6,346,992	149,944	2,719,273	2,472,009	77,888	1,364,267	2,442,277	71,798	1,364,911	1,364,911		
English Island	14,706	7	9,028	246,722	16,973	222,108	1,421,022	22,349	1,503,374	879,262	27,920	758,443	222,969	22,929	706,731	706,731		
French Island	19,186	12	3,677	296,090	22,124	796,266	4,292,722	93,943	1,171,009	644,209	49,106	808,319	612,077	44,197	647,280	647,280		



TABLE II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881

[illegible]

## IMPERIAL TABLE III.

### Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

1. When taken for the Revenue Survey, the Survey Village has been taken as a Census village. However, it is the residential village or group of houses, such as Blot Paris bearing a separate name. Small outlying hamlets have been treated as part of the main residential village, or which they appear as.

2. Travellers and travellers enumerated in trains have been shown separately in this table only. However, and for all other purposes they have been included in the population of the town or village in which the enumeration was carried out.

3. Persons enumerated within railway premises (other than those enumerated in trains) have been included in the village or town within the boundary of which such premises are situated.



TABLE III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Under 500.		500-1,000.		1,000-2,000.		2,000-5,000.		5,000-10,000.		10,000-20,000.		20,000-50,000.		50,000-100,000.		Larger towns, cities and railway population included.		
	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.	Yam.	Popula- lion.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central India	21,811	5,897,222	10,508	2,103,184	1,587	2,207,261	813	630,507	238	315,223	82	248,808	10	120,740	4	187,508	1	81,091	8,847
	11,787	2,451,617	16,210	2,104,722	673	441,350	199	281,119	45	77,623	15	190,153	6	21,721	3	190,519	2	95,091	6,295
Madras	3,225	1,113,177	2,094	854,618	223	315,923	80	101,293	21	2,126	3	21,206	3	22,026	1	31,727	1	60,701	167
	4,105	971,297	4,064	1,853,313	791	171,223	57	73,379	17	60,110	4	22,313	1	10,123	1	41,791	—	—	867
Maj	1,294	241,136	1,148	166,827	131	66,263	23	22,116	7	23,197	3	1,261	3	22,121	1	20,008	—	—	135
	2,116	201,797	2,223	218,596	190	123,903	29	31,223	10	21,212	4	26,223	1	18,011	—	—	—	—	1,016
Northern States	16,111	2,991,609	2,619	2,452,771	1,915	177,451	213	475,233	67	172,239	8	63,186	6	43,645	2	29,877	—	—	7,623
	8,113	1,675,023	2,629	912,508	696	400,748	113	196,763	26	67,168	3	20,809	—	—	1	28,877	—	—	631
Bengal	2,49	1,203,43	2,490	819,62	4,6	223,003	171	229,893	43	196,734	6	31,027	4	49,843	—	—	—	—	1,007

## IMPERIAL TABLE IV.

### **Towns Classified by Population with Variation Since 1881.**

The number of places treated as towns in 1911 was 77. Of these 28 belonging to the Gwalior State have been transferred with the Gwalior State from this Agency, leaving 49. Adding to this number two new towns, viz., Ajaigarh and Begamganj which are being treated as such for the first time in the present Census, the total number of towns for 1921 comes to 51.

Population of certain towns for 1891 and 1881 is not available.

TABLE IV—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY

Town.	State, District, etc.	Municipality suburbs, Canton- ments, etc.	Persons.				
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
3	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central India	—	—	830,854	810,798	618,423	618,423	478,251
Class II (\$5,000 to 100,000).	—	—	81,831	41,917	80,636	82,854	78,400
1 Indore	Indore	—	81,831	41,917	80,636	81,931	73,400
Class III (\$0,000 to \$5,000).	—	—	187,941	180,253	173,061	184,839	123,711
2 Bhopal	Bhopal	—	41,854	56,201	77,012	70,338	81,400
3 Mhow (Cantonment)	Indore	Cantonment	11,737	29,250	36,030	31,773	27,251
4 Raichur	Raichur	—	30,133	27,837	36,321	29,623	31,400
5 Rewa	Rewa	—	20,877	28,317	21,608	23,626	22,601
Class IV (10,000 to \$5,000).	—	—	123,768	121,163	147,813	187,786	136,900
6 Jaora	Jaora	—	17,351	18,034	23,811	21,811	18,900
7 Dhar	Dhar	—	18,011	7,472	17,792	16,430	18,321
8 Datta	Datta	—	13,231	17,375	24,971	27,864	23,311
9 Dewas (Sunder and Jankar)	Dewas	—	14,970	18,513	18,600	15,065	11,921
10 Tikamgarh	Orchha	—	14,600	18,163	11,600	17,610	18,311
11 Indore Boundary	Indore	—	12,238	9,185	11,118	8,313	7,601
12 Khargod	Indore	—	10,610	6,423	7,611	9,167	10,311
13 Gwalior (Station)	Bhopal	—	10,183	7,741	11,733	11,121	10,311
14 Chhatargarh	Chhatargarh	—	18,113	10,413	10,629	12,837	13,411
15 Patna	Patna	—	18,103	10,736	11,216	14,793	14,601
Class V (6,000 to 10,000).	—	—	161,218	160,877	163,822	174,831	89,401
16 Maheshwar	Charkhari	—	9,812	8,879	11,718	12,068	12,111
17 Kumbhgarh	Kumbhgarh	—	8,782	8,181	8,779	8,381	11,401
18 Mhow	Burhanpur	—	8,235	7,379	8,277	8,634	8,301
19 K. (B. Garhwal)	Rewa	—	7,395	7,183	7,471	8,771	8,301
20 K. Garhwal	Indore	—	7,719	7,793	8,779	11,933	—
21 Gwalior	Indore	—	7,807	8,808	7,800	8,803	—
22 Kumbhgarh (Cantonment)	Chhatargarh	Cantonment	7,141	9,411	11,807	10,903	7,401
23 Maheshwar	Indore	—	7,093	8,820	8,641	8,203	8,301
24 Kumbhgarh	Kumbhgarh	—	6,813	7,091	8,944	8,457	8,451
25 Maheshwar	Indore	—	6,793	9,099	7,043	9,320	—
26 Saragarh (Sunder and Jankar)	Dewas	—	6,108	7,199	8,229	8,196	7,101
27 Barwaha	Indore	—	6,118	7,181	8,091	8,093	—
28 Kumbhgarh	Kumbhgarh	—	6,117	7,111	8,294	7,063	7,301
29 K. Garh	Dhar	—	6,377	6,215	8,402	8,344	8,311
30 Rajgarh	Rajgarh	—	6,238	6,295	8,299	8,291	8,301
31 B. Garh	Dharwar	—	6,123	6,018	8,220	7,813	7,101
32 Barwaha	Rajgarh	—	6,041	6,043	8,607	8,476	—
33 Barwaha	Kulamb	—	6,043	6,024	8,377	8,361	8,701
34 Maheshwar	Chhatargarh	—	6,734	4,703	4,813	4,418	—
35 Kumbhgarh	Kumbhgarh	—	6,390	8,301	8,121	8,191	—
36 Umara	Rew	—	8,296	8,804	8,241	8,621	—
Class VI (under 6,000)	—	—	81,784	61,181	66,418	67,422	21,601
37 Barwaha	Indore	—	4,997	8,183	4,199	8,146	—
38 Kumbhgarh	Rew	—	4,814	4,918	8,023	4,979	—
39 Kumbhgarh	Indore	—	4,131	8,117	4,879	6,436	—
40 K. Garh	Rajgarh	—	4,279	4,507	3,743	8,413	—
41 Kumbhgarh	Datta	—	4,313	3,814	8,343	4,499	7,301
42 Barwaha	Barwaha	—	3,923	4,311	3,313	8,113	4,813
43 K. Garh	K. Garh	—	3,943	4,111	4,318	—	—
44 Kumbhgarh	Bhopal	—	3,774	4,014	3,713	—	—
45 Kumbhgarh (Tons)	Indore	—	3,803	4,341	6,169	8,104	8,201
46 Barwaha	Bhopal	—	3,294	4,075	3,117	3,837	—
47 K. Garh	Bhopal	—	3,294	3,914	4,373	4,614	—
48 K. Garh	Chhatargarh	—	3,907	3,335	4,411	3,111	—
49 Barwaha	Rajgarh	—	3,497	3,577	3,193	3,324	—
50 K. Garh	Indore	—	3,443	4,111	4,311	6,299	8,701
51 Barwaha	Indore	—	3,181	3,421	4,317	6,117	—





## IMPERIAL TABLE V.

### **Towns Arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.**

This table deals with the religious distribution of the population of each town. The number of places treated as towns is the same as that in Table IV.

The term "Others" includes 2 Agnostics, 1 Theosophist and 1 Sceptic.



THE POPULATION BY RELIGION—continued.

JAIN			BUDDHIST			PARSI			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN			JEW			AHMADIST			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
257	270	2519	10	6	4	821	409	415	142,675	74,879	67,795	6,593	4,359	2,233	25	15	10	3,003	1,006	1,403	4	4	
111	121	1,115	1	6	4	317	4	4	110,329	61,62	48,707	3,155	1,055	2,100	25	15	10	2,113	1,189	979	3	3	
2,272	2,653	2,232	8	4	4	633	311	314	42,833	21,857	20,976	4,481	3,070	1,411	17	10	7	231	112	89	2	2	
25	170	1,234	7	5	4	21	15	16	10,723	11,032	8,691	212	113	99	8	2	6	3	3				
127	7	7	1	1		273	15	210	8,001	4,783	3,218	2,075	615	4	4		48	27	21	2	2		
124	77	62				219	101	118	2,000	1,171	829	678	200	369			97	57	40				
						2	2		2,000	1,400	1,600	10	5	5	4	1	1	1	1				
474	222	252							2,410	1,101	1,309												
418	217	211				1	1		1,152	622	530	4	3	1			2	2					
67	27	27				1	1		2,470	1,221	1,249	13	6	7									
40	23	23							1,162	624	527	7	4	3			20	22	28				
184	91	93					7		1,200	723	630	2	1	1									
24	17	8				1	1		802	414	373	4	2	1									
27	170	163							1,100	573	522												
1,107	653	654				46	28	16	40,245	21,708	18,939	365	109	167			207	173	134				
472	220	212				21	17	8	17,111	10,009	12,022	234	110	110			20	30	1				
127	60	6				16	9	7	2,000	1,164	810	114	60	40			227	110	108				
7	45	23							1,209	621	567						1		1				
2	20	18							1,407	702	607	12	6	4									
60	25	47							850	470	416						18	10	8				
31	21	10							1,003	524	529	1		1			22	6	16				
90	60	43							816	423	391												
46	27	20							700	368	371												
6	3	3							1,340	686	609	1		1									
76	28	29				4	2	2	1,118	589	529	2	1	1									
28	16	22							1,200	603	576	1	1				1	1					
16	10	8							751	391	370						2	2					
6,233	2,704	2,529	2	2		91	51	40	21,020	12,856	12,005	775	395	380	7	4	3	531	322	209	1	1	
230	163	102				2	2		4,131	2,166	1,976	10	11	8			16	12	4				
81	43	28							7,016	3,329	3,287						10	6	0				
1,126	602	524				8	5	3	8,786	4,426	4,360	12	5	7	3	2	1	63	39	24			
3,100	1,600	1,600	2	2		81	44	37	7,678	4,038	3,635	735	376	359	4	2	2	213	135	78			
204	223	171							1,173	601	572	9	3	6				21	12	12			
282	140	139							641	300	280							200	118	82	1	1	



TABLE V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIAL

Political Charge and State.	Town, Municipality, Police, Customhouse, etc.	POPULATION.			RICE.			ARIZ.			MEXICO.			TOTAL.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Southern States—</b>															
Dear State		30,813	15,803	46,616	61,218	30,823	92,041	86	47	133	—	—	—	23	0
	Other	3,941	3,333	7,274	11,274	6,304	17,578	47	28	75	—	—	—	0	0
	Katol	3,377	3,317	6,694	9,907	1,308	11,215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barren	Barren	3,895	4,110	8,005	3,863	2,671	6,534	43	21	64	—	—	—	0	0
<b>Mid—</b>															
Mid—		17,928	17,170	35,098	319,861	62,313	382,174	23	21	44	—	—	—	23	23
Northland—		31,703	27,630	59,333	63,130	32,000	95,130	1	3	4	—	—	—	20	10
Even State	Even	21,977	11,221	33,198	16,900	6,934	23,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9
	Even (Regimental)	7,001	4,914	11,915	6,007	3,123	9,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Even's	1,804	2,671	4,475	6,377	1,807	8,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Even's	1,694	2,41	4,105	6,900	2,123	9,023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid	Even's	830	2,123	2,953	2,731	1,800	4,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Even's	1,304	1,634	2,938	2,300	1,300	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid	Mid	6,863	6,118	12,981	6,331	2,771	9,102	1	1	2	—	—	—	7	3
<b>Northland—</b>															
Northland—		30,003	30,000	60,003	71,300	30,323	101,623	21	20	41	—	—	—	20	20
North State	North State	1,000	1,004	2,004	10,001	2,001	12,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
North	North	13,331	7,000	20,331	13,737	6,370	20,107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North	4,331	2,331	6,662	1,333	2,003	3,336	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	North	6,417	2,331	8,748	6,400	2,370	8,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	North	10,104	6,104	16,208	6,331	2,000	8,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
North State	North State	3,343	3,333	6,676	7,170	3,113	10,283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	North	3,043	3,00	6,043	6,744	3,000	9,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	North	4,333	3,334	7,667	6,303	2,344	8,647	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
North State	North State	30,103	3,334	33,437	6,343	4,371	10,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North State	7,103	3,100	10,203	6,731	2,370	9,101	7	0	7	—	—	—	4	4
	North State	1,734	2,000	3,734	6,370	2,000	8,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North State	3,007	1,771	4,778	6,347	2,00	8,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION—concluded.

JAN			FEBRUARY			MARCH			MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN		JEW		AMERICAN			OTHERS		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15	12	27	21	18	39	24	20	44	25	20	45	104	1	1	1,129	652	647			
16	13	29	22	19	41	26	21	47	27	22	49	106	1	1	1,131	654	649			
17	14	31	23	20	43	27	22	49	28	23	51	108	1	1	1,133	656	651			
18	15	33	24	21	45	28	23	51	29	24	53	110	1	1	1,135	658	653			
19	16	35	25	22	47	29	24	53	30	25	55	112	1	1	1,137	660	655			
20	17	37	26	23	49	30	25	55	31	26	57	114	1	1	1,139	662	657			
21	18	39	27	24	51	31	26	57	32	27	59	116	1	1	1,141	664	659			
22	19	41	28	25	53	32	27	59	33	28	61	118	1	1	1,143	666	661			
23	20	43	29	26	55	33	28	61	34	29	63	120	1	1	1,145	668	663			
24	21	45	30	27	57	34	29	63	35	30	65	122	1	1	1,147	670	665			
25	22	47	31	28	59	35	30	65	36	31	67	124	1	1	1,149	672	667			
26	23	49	32	29	61	36	31	67	37	32	69	126	1	1	1,151	674	669			
27	24	51	33	30	63	37	32	69	38	33	71	128	1	1	1,153	676	671			
28	25	53	34	31	65	38	33	71	39	34	73	130	1	1	1,155	678	673			
29	26	55	35	32	67	39	34	73	40	35	75	132	1	1	1,157	680	675			
30	27	57	36	33	69	40	35	75	41	36	77	134	1	1	1,159	682	677			
31	28	59	37	34	71	41	36	77	42	37	79	136	1	1	1,161	684	679			
32	29	61	38	35	73	42	37	79	43	38	81	138	1	1	1,163	686	681			
33	30	63	39	36	75	43	38	81	44	39	83	140	1	1	1,165	688	683			
34	31	65	40	37	77	44	39	83	45	40	85	142	1	1	1,167	690	685			
35	32	67	41	38	79	45	40	85	46	41	87	144	1	1	1,169	692	687			
36	33	69	42	39	81	46	41	87	47	42	89	146	1	1	1,171	694	689			
37	34	71	43	40	83	47	42	89	48	43	91	148	1	1	1,173	696	691			
38	35	73	44	41	85	48	43	91	49	44	93	150	1	1	1,175	698	693			
39	36	75	45	42	87	49	44	93	50	45	95	152	1	1	1,177	700	695			
40	37	77	46	43	89	50	45	95	51	46	97	154	1	1	1,179	702	697			
41	38	79	47	44	91	51	46	97	52	47	99	156	1	1	1,181	704	699			
42	39	81	48	45	93	52	47	99	53	48	101	158	1	1	1,183	706	701			
43	40	83	49	46	95	53	48	101	54	49	103	160	1	1	1,185	708	703			
44	41	85	50	47	97	54	49	103	55	50	105	162	1	1	1,187	710	705			
45	42	87	51	48	99	55	50	105	56	51	107	164	1	1	1,189	712	707			
46	43	89	52	49	101	56	51	107	57	52	109	166	1	1	1,191	714	709			
47	44	91	53	50	103	57	52	109	58	53	111	168	1	1	1,193	716	711			
48	45	93	54	51	105	58	53	111	59	54	113	170	1	1	1,195	718	713			
49	46	95	55	52	107	59	54	113	60	55	115	172	1	1	1,197	720	715			
50	47	97	56	53	109	60	55	115	61	56	117	174	1	1	1,199	722	717			
51	48	99	57	54	111	61	56	117	62	57	119	176	1	1	1,201	724	719			
52	49	101	58	55	113	62	57	119	63	58	121	178	1	1	1,203	726	721			
53	50	103	59	56	115	63	58	121	64	59	123	180	1	1	1,205	728	723			
54	51	105	60	57	117	64	59	123	65	60	125	182	1	1	1,207	730	725			
55	52	107	61	58	119	65	60	125	66	61	127	184	1	1	1,209	732	727			
56	53	109	62	59	121	66	61	127	67	62	129	186	1	1	1,211	734	729			
57	54	111	63	60	123	67	62	129	68	63	131	188	1	1	1,213	736	731			
58	55	113	64	61	125	68	63	131	69	64	133	190	1	1	1,215	738	733			
59	56	115	65	62	127	69	64	133	70	65	135	192	1	1	1,217	740	735			
60	57	117	66	63	129	70	65	135	71	66	137	194	1	1	1,219	742	737			
61	58	119	67	64	131	71	66	137	72	67	139	196	1	1	1,221	744	739			
62	59	121	68	65	133	72	67	139	73	68	141	198	1	1	1,223	746	741			
63	60	123	69	66	135	73	68	141	74	69	143	200	1	1	1,225	748	743			
64	61	125	70	67	137	74	69	143	75	70	145	202	1	1	1,227	750	745			
65	62	127	71	68	139	75	70	145	76	71	147	204	1	1	1,229	752	747			
66	63	129	72	69	141	76	71	147	77	72	149	206	1	1	1,231	754	749			
67	64	131	73	70	143	77	72	149	78	73	151	208	1	1	1,233	756	751			
68	65	133	74	71	145	78	73	151	79	74	153	210	1	1	1,235	758	753			
69	66	135	75	72	147	79	74	153	80	75	155	212	1	1	1,237	760	755			
70	67	137	76	73	149	80	75	155	81	76	157	214	1	1	1,239	762	757			
71	68	139	77	74	151	81	76	157	82	77	159	216	1	1	1,241	764	759			
72	69	141	78	75	153	82	77	159	83	78	161	218	1	1	1,243	766	761			
73	70	143	79	76	155	83	78	161	84	79	163	220	1	1	1,245	768	763			
74	71	145	80	77	157	84	79	163	85	80	165	222	1	1	1,247	770	765			
75	72	147	81	78	159	85	80	165	86	81	167	224	1	1	1,249	772	767			
76	73	149	82	79	161	86	81	167	87	82	169	226	1	1	1,251	774	769			
77	74	151	83	80	163	87	82	169	88	83	171	228	1	1	1,253	776	771			
78	75	153	84	81	165	88	83	171	89	84	173	230	1	1	1,255	778	773			
79	76	155	85	82	167	89	84	173	90	85	175	232	1	1	1,257	780	775			
80	77	157	86	83	169	90	85	175	91	86	177	234	1	1	1,259	782	777			
81	78	159	87	84	171	91	86	177	92	87	179	236	1	1	1,261	784	779			
82	79	161	88	85	173	92	87	179	93	88	181	238	1	1	1,263	786	781			
83	80	163	89	86	175	93	88	181	94	89	183	240	1	1	1,265	788	783			
84	81	165	90	87	177	94	89	183	95	90	185	242	1	1	1,267	790	785			
85	82	167	91	88	179	95	90	185	96	91	187	244	1	1	1,269	792	787			
86	83	169	92	89	181	96	91	187	97	92	189	246	1	1	1,271	794	789			
87	84	171	93	90	183	97	92	189	98	93	191	248	1	1	1,273	796	791			
88	85	173	94	91	185	98	93	191	99	94	193	250	1	1	1,275	798	793			
89	86	175	95	92	187	99	94	193	100	95	195	252	1	1	1,277	800	795			
90	87	177	96	93	189	100	95	195	101	96	197	254	1	1	1,279	802	797			
91	88	179	97	94	191	101	96	197	102	97	199	256	1	1	1,281	804	799			
92	89	181	98	95	193	102	97	199	103	98	201	258	1	1	1,283	806	801			
93	90	183	99	96	195	103	98	201	104	99	203	260	1	1	1,285	808	803			
94	91</																			

TABLE VI--RELIGION

Federal Charge.	POPULATION.			REVENUE			ANAL.			BILLS.			BILLS.			TAXES.				
	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Civilian India	8,977,883	8,988,882	8,978,881	8,918,128	8,988,882	8,941,884	888	884	886	78	87	46	887	888	882	64,871	88,882			
Wales	8,811,817	8,884,882	8,878,811	8,811,882	8,884,888	8,878,811	488	887	488	78	87	45	887	474	881	88,884	87,888			
India	1,181,877	881,881	881,881	884,881	884,881	877,884	881	181	188	81	81	81	411	888	871	11,884	8,888			
Thailand	871,887	884,881	887,881	881,884	887,888	884,886	81	88	87				188	181	88	8,882	8,788			
Malay	881,114	187,881	184,188	884,884	181,888	181,888	81	88	18	7	6	8	81	81	11	8,884	8,881			
Southern States.	888,788	881,884	887,888	888,884	187,881	881,881	111	888	18				888	88	14	8,881	8,888			
East	8,811,818	1,871,887	1,881,817	8,811,817	1,871,888	1,881,817	61	87	88	--			78	81	18	11,887	6,881			
Highland	1,881,881	811,881	811,881	1,881,881	777,888	771,888	8	4	1				88	88	18	788	884			
Southland	1,888,881	884,888	811,887	1,881,888	811,888	811,888	14	81	81	--			81	81	9	11,881	8,777			
Federal Charge.	STREETS.			FARM.			MOUNTAIN.			COUNTRY.			TOWN.			AMOUNT.			OTHER.	
	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Civilian India	18	8	8	881	871	878	811,881	871,887	188,181	8,888	8,888	8,888	88	87	88	888 878	188,881	188,881	4	4
Wales	1	8	4	881	881	88	811,881	111,887	118,881	8,881	4,888	8,881	88	17	11	811,881	171,881	171,881	8	8
India	8			781	888	871	81,881	88,881	81,887	8,884	8,111	1,887	17	88	7	17,887	11,887	11,888	8	8
Thailand				78	88	81	81,881	88,888	81,881	877	884	187	8	1	1	88,888	81,881	81,881		
Malay	8	8		118	81	81	81,881	81,881	81,881	1,887	811	878	7	1	8	81,884	11,887	17,887	1	1
Southern States.				88	81	17	87,881	11,888	11,888	1,881	881	781	8	8		811,881	118,881	117,881	--	--
East				87		1	11,884	4,881	81,884	1,888	118	877	--	--	--	8,884	81,881	81,881	1	1
Highland						1	87,888	88,881	88,881	884	111	81	--	--	--	88,881	1,884	17,888	1	1
Southland						11	81,888	81,888	81,881	811	888	111	--	--	--	11,881	8,888	8,881		

## IMPERIAL TABLE VII.

### **Age, Sex and Civil Condition.**

This Table is divided, as in 1911, into two parts. Part A shews the distribution for the Agency as a whole of the total Population of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. Part B shews the distribution for the two Natural Divisions of the total Population and of each Religion by Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

The distribution by Political Charge from this Table onwards has been omitted as in 1911.

TABLE VII.—AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

[illegible]

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART A—AGENCY SUMMARY—continued

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>BRAHMO</b>	72	27	45	36	10	26	29	16	13	7	1	6
0-1												
1-2	2	1	1	2	1	1						
2-3	1		1	1		1						
3-4	2	1	1	2	1	1						
4-5	1		1	1		1						
<b>Total 0-5</b>	6	2	4	6	2	4						
5-10	16	4	12	16	4	12						
10-15	7	1	6	6		5	1		1			
15-20	10	4	6	3	1	2	0	3	3	1		1
20-25	3	3					3	3				
25-30	11	6	5	3	1	2	6	3	3	2	1	1
30-35												
35-40	4	3	1	1	1		3	2	1			
40-45	2	1	1				2	1	1			
45-50	3	2	1	1		1	3	2	1			1
50-55	1		1							1		1
55-60												
60-65	1	1					1	1				
65-70	3		3				3		3			
70 and over	3	1	2				1	1		2		2
<b>SIKH</b>	827	525	302	340	230	110	418	205	153	69	30	39
0-1	21	12	9	21	12	9						
1-2	11	7	4	11	7	4						
2-3	21	9	12	21	9	12						
3-4	16	3	12	16	3	12						
4-5	18	6	12	17	6	11				1		1
<b>Total 0-5</b>	86	37	49	85	37	48				1		1
5-10	69	50	39	87	49	38	2	1	1			
10-15	71	46	25	53	37	16	18	9	9			
15-20	70	51	19	46	41	5	33	10	23			
20-25	64	60	25	33	31	2	59	36	23	2	2	
25-30	84	63	31	17	17		58	33	25	9	3	6
30-35												
35-40	65	58	37	12	12		74	41	33	9	5	4
40-45	61	46	20	3	3		51	36	18	8	6	2
45-50	61	40	21	1		1	46	35	11	14	6	0
50-55	25	20	5	1	1		21	17	4	3	2	1
55-60	33	26	7				24	23	1	0	3	6
60-65												
65-70	18	13	5				15	10	5	3	3	
70 and over	18	14	4	2	2		11	11	5	5	1	4
	1	1					1	1				
	8	2	6				2	2		6		6
<b>JAIN</b>	44,431	23,223	21,208	17,410	11,341	6,069	18,690	9,347	9,343	8,331	2,535	5,796
0-1	961	470	482	957	478	479	4	1	3			
1-2	781	381	400	776	380	396	0		5			
2-3	956	454	482	916	444	471	21	10	11			
3-4	1,040	510	521	993	470	514	43	38	5	4	2	2
4-5	988	457	481	911	446	466	20	0	11	7	3	4
<b>Total 0-5</b>	4,656	2,290	2,366	4,551	2,226	2,325	94	59	36	11	5	6
5-10												
10-15	5,118	2,536	2,582	4,018	2,483	2,435	176	40	130	24	7	17
15-20	4,763	2,723	2,035	3,625	2,510	1,015	1,160	202	904	72	16	56
20-25	3,607	1,961	1,636	1,302	1,320	72	2,061	624	1,437	144	17	127
25-30	3,816	1,973	1,843	830	783	50	2,643	1,099	1,544	334	85	249
	3,852	2,097	1,755	661	616	35	2,728	1,340	1,383	473	141	332
30-35												
35-40	4,027	2,070	1,957	477	448	29	2,750	1,404	1,352	794	218	576
40-45	2,046	1,008	1,338	290	285	14	1,931	1,104	827	716	219	407
45-50	3,385	1,717	1,668	202	243	40	1,000	1,147	763	1,193	327	886
50-55	1,891	1,078	813	120	123	6	995	677	318	767	278	489
55-60	2,563	1,286	1,277	144	132	12	1,036	722	314	1,383	432	651
60-65												
65-70	610	516	394	43	38	5	387	292	95	480	186	294
70 and over	1,647	768	881	97	83	14	404	333	81	1,080	300	786
	699	306	303	16	13	3	223	152	76	966	141	224
	651	291	360	37	32	5	125	96	29	489	163	326







TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

**CENTRAL INDIA EAST**

[illegible]

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B.—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

**CENTRAL INDIA EAST—continued**

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SIKH	70	51	19	22	16	6	41	31	10	7	4	3
0-1	4	2	2	4	2	2						
1-2	1	1		1	1							
2-3	3	3		3	3							
3-4	1		1	1		1						
4-5	3	1	2	2	1	1				1		1
Total 0-5	12	7	5	11	7	4				1		1
5-10	7	6	2	7	5	2						
10-15	7	7		2	2		5	5				
15-20	4	2	2				4	2	2			
20-25	0	0		2	2		4	4				
25-30	7	4	3				0	8	3	1	1	
30-35	8	4	4				0	3	3	2	1	1
35-40	4	3	1				3	2	1	1	1	
40-45	0	5	1				0	5	1			
45-50												
50-55	4	3	1				2	2		2	1	1
55-60												
60-65	4	4					4	4				
65-70	1	1					1	1				
70 and over												
JAIN	12,067	6,161	5,906	4,638	3,007	1,631	5,200	2,554	2,646	2,229	600	1,629
0-1	246	125	120	244	125	119	1		1			
1-2	206	95	111	203	95	103	3		3			
2-3	201	130	131	256	123	123	5	2	3			
3-4	307	144	103	302	142	160	5	2	3			
4-5	293	140	144	285	144	141	7	4	3	1	1	
Total 0-5	1,313	643	600	1,200	634	656	21	8	13	1	1	
5-10	1,524	753	771	1,410	736	693	66	16	80	9	1	8
10-15	1,313	741	572	867	656	212	415	81	334	31	5	26
15-20	967	533	434	842	514	28	577	215	362	48	4	44
20-25	978	517	461	188	178	10	699	312	387	91	27	64
25-30	1,058	546	512	158	161	7	769	353	416	131	42	89
30-35	1,057	535	522	113	104	9	735	385	350	209	46	163
35-40	788	400	388	70	70	8	515	277	238	194	47	147
40-45	894	430	458	79	64	15	491	291	200	324	81	243
45-50	618	292	226	33	35		270	151	69	210	73	137
50-55	646	295	351	21	18	3	231	163	98	344	94	250
55-60	260	141	119	8	8		110	75	35	142	58	84
60-65	464	201	263	21	17	4	165	120	35	283	64	224
65-70	110	58	52	5	5		33	32	1	72	21	51
70 and over	178	70	108	10	9	1	83	25	8	115	36	99
PARSI	19	9	10	10	4	6	8	5	3	1		1
0-1												
1-2												
2-3												
3-4												
4-5												
Total 0-5												
5-10	3	1	2	3	1	2						
10-15	6	4	2	5	3	2						
15-20	2		2	2		2	1	1				
20-25												
25-30	1		1				1		1			
30-35												
35-40	1		1							1		1
40-45	4	2	2				4	2	2			
45-50	1	1										
50-55							1	1				
55-60												
60-65	1	1					1	1				
65-70												
70 and over												





TABLE VII.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS.

## CENTRAL INDIA WEST—contd.

AGE AND CIVIL COND.	POPULATION			UNEMPLOYED			MARKED			WIDOWED		
	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	Male.	Female.	Percent.	(2) Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-14	12.7	674	563	21.9	214	194	27.7	234	123	6.6	26	26
15-24	11.7	36	7	12.7	26	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
25-34	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
35-44	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
45-54	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
55-64	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
65-74	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
75-84	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
85-94	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
95-104	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
105-114	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
115-124	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
125-134	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
135-144	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
145-154	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
155-164	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
165-174	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
175-184	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
185-194	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
195-204	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
205-214	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
215-224	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
225-234	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
235-244	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
245-254	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
255-264	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
265-274	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
275-284	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
285-294	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
295-304	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
305-314	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
315-324	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
325-334	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
335-344	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
345-354	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
355-364	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
365-374	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
375-384	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
385-394	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
395-404	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
405-414	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
415-424	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
425-434	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
435-444	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
445-454	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
455-464	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
465-474	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
475-484	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
485-494	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
495-504	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
505-514	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
515-524	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
525-534	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
535-544	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
545-554	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
555-564	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
565-574	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
575-584	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
585-594	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
595-604	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
605-614	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
615-624	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
625-634	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
635-644	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
645-654	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
655-664	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
665-674	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
675-684	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
685-694	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
695-704	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
705-714	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
715-724	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
725-734	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
735-744	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
745-754	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
755-764	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
765-774	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
775-784	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
785-794	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
795-804	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
805-814	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
815-824	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
825-834	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
835-844	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
845-854	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
855-864	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
865-874	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
875-884	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
885-894	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
895-904	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
905-914	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
915-924	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
925-934	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
935-944	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
945-954	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
955-964	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
965-974	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
975-984	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
985-994	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1
995-1004	11.7	1	1	12.7	1	1	11	1	1	11	1	1

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION. PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—*contd*

AGE AND RELIGION	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PALESI	831	462	469	465	223	237	334	209	185	73	25	47
0-1	17	8	8	13	5	8						
1-2	13	6	7	13	6	7						
2-3	17	3	10	13	3	10						
3-4	15	5	12	12	3	12						
4-5	12	6	6	12	6	6						
Total 0-5	66	23	43	66	23	43						
5-10	92	54	38	91	54	37	1		1			
10-15	90	52	38	83	37	46	2	2				
15-20	68	37	31	67	24	33	10	3	7	1		1
20-25	77	32	45	50	27	23	21	4	17	1	1	
25-30	50	35	15	40	26	14	39	9	20	2		2
30-35	52	43	46	32	18	10	52	23	21	5	2	3
35-40	52	43	39	14	8	6	64	35	29	4		4
40-45	70	42	34	8	6	2	61	35	26	7	1	6
45-50	57	34	23	5	4	1	42	27	15	10	3	7
50-55	56	20	20	5	3	2	43	21	10	8	3	5
55-60	31	18	13				26	16	10	6	2	3
60-65	33	23	10	2	2		21	15	6	10	6	4
65-70	19	11	8	1		1	8	7	1	16	4	6
70 and over	15	8	7	1	1		5	4	1	9	3	6
MUSLIMAN	251,874	132,517	119,357	105,256	62,277	43,000	116,515	60,232	56,283	30,073	10,008	20,065
0-1	6,404	3,229	3,175	6,392	3,213	3,150	31	15	16	4	1	3
1-2	5,117	2,401	2,726	5,065	2,467	2,599	50	23	27	2	1	1
2-3	6,574	3,082	3,492	6,265	3,056	3,202	89	31	77	8	5	2
3-4	6,492	3,082	3,410	6,339	3,240	3,094	171	39	95	8	3	6
4-5	6,375	3,082	3,296	6,229	3,027	3,202	133	60	73	13	1	11
Total 0-5	30,722	14,679	16,073	30,271	14,209	15,762	416	158	259	35	12	23
5-10	24,270	17,117	17,153	22,767	16,696	16,007	1,357	381	974	123	40	88
10-15	27,661	15,454	12,408	22,370	14,165	8,181	6,222	1,162	4,060	523	70	144
15-20	18,077	9,974	8,083	16,262	7,937	1,163	0,477	2,774	6,699	382	168	210
20-25	22,163	11,364	10,894	4,936	4,518	478	16,221	6,437	9,781	951	400	542
25-30	22,517	11,616	10,871	2,765	2,369	316	18,210	8,639	9,680	1,603	718	876
30-35	24,210	12,764	11,506	1,546	1,210	336	10,867	10,310	5,518	2,797	1,175	1,622
35-40	14,800	8,544	6,256	663	515	118	11,903	7,081	4,822	2,234	918	1,316
40-45	18,777	9,851	8,916	650	443	216	17,447	8,009	5,433	4,605	1,400	3,205
45-50	8,231	5,081	3,170	211	105	46	5,617	4,042	1,605	2,303	844	1,510
50-55	12,510	6,654	5,856	336	222	114	7,069	5,654	1,055	5,165	1,873	3,787
55-60	3,244	1,955	1,280	85	61	24	1,671	1,435	436	1,288	450	820
60-65	8,545	4,347	4,198	105	126	60	3,601	2,609	962	4,649	1,222	3,467
65-70	1,065	1,051	614	48	34	14	781	678	103	830	330	407
70 and over	4,254	2,091	2,169	173	97	76	1,367	1,146	215	2,724	862	1,672
CHRISTIAN	8,943	4,084	3,059	5,222	3,360	1,850	2,560	1,491	1,009	321	127	194
0-1	212	110	102	210	109	101	1		1	1	1	
1-2	296	103	98	205	107	98	1		1			
2-3	189	53	100	188	80	108				1		1
3-4	211	103	108	210	103	107	1		1			
4-5	220	120	100	217	110	93	3	1	2			
Total 0-5	1,038	530	508	1,030	527	503	6	3	4	2	1	1
5-10	1,610	527	513	1,025	522	503	12	2	16	3	3	
10-15	717	383	335	603	376	318	21	5	16	3	2	1
15-20	767	582	185	671	554	117	91	26	65	5	2	3
20-25	1,430	1,069	361	1,116	968	148	308	99	209	6	2	4
25-30	1,015	484	531	378	225	153	601	216	360	33	14	10
30-35	730	513	217	139	110	29	552	781	160	30	20	10
35-40	516	303	123	71	39	32	412	337	76	33	17	16
40-45	286	187	99	23	12	21	209	103	40	44	12	32
45-50	179	118	61	25	13	12	121	92	29	33	18	20
50-55	142	89	53	17	16	7	83	67	16	42	12	30
55-60	54	34	20	7	1	6	33	27	6	14	6	8
60-65	73	35	38	11	5	6	25	21	4	37	12	25
65-70	23	7	7	6	4	1	10	0	1	13	8	5
70 and over	28	17	11	1	1		13	13		14	3	11

TABLE VII—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION      PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

CENTRAL INDIA WEST—cont'd

[illegible]

## IMPERIAL TABLE VIII.

### Education by Religion and Age.

This Table, like Table VII, is divided into two parts. Part A shows the extent of literacy in the Agency as a whole amongst the total population for each religion returned, Part B gives details for the two Natural Divisions, for the total population and for each religion.

The number of persons literate in English has also been shown. The number of such persons appear both in the column "Literate" and in the column "Literate in English". The latter must, therefore, be left out of account in calculating the literate number of persons.

The figures in the body of the table refer to Christians of all races. Statistics for Indian Christians and others are noted below —

AGE PERIOD	TOTAL		LITERATE		ILLITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIAN CHRISTIANS								
TOTAL	2,674	2,403	1,160	806	1,514	1,597	671	352
0—10	914	879	42	134	872	745	12	14
10—15	336	256	216	145	120	111	18	35
15—20	152	153	86	89	66	64	53	67
20 and over	1,272	1,115	816	438	456	677	588	236
OTHER CHRISTIANS								
TOTAL	3,022	963	2,880	854	142	109	2,617	642
0—10	261	230	170	153	91	77	111	103
10—15	83	113	62	106	21	7	28	48
15—20	460	48	458	45	2	3	456	33
20 and over	2,218	572	2,190	550	28	22	2,022	458



TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE. PART A.—AGENCY SUMMARY

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

EDUCATION AND AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Percent	Males	Females
	Percent	Males	Females	Percent	Males	Females	Percent	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS.	8,997,823	8,998,988	9,298,861	186,648	173,985	18,163	8,867,877	8,886,826	8,918,847	21.08	18,794	1,941
0-10	1,846,540	279,623	939,901	293	1,844	1,894	1,877,828	879,743	849,981	94	826	131
10-15	779,771	267,878	821,130	21,466	19,666	1,800	867,798	378,823	378,975	1.18	1,222	160
15-20	666,871	236,14	696,828	21,466	19,666	1,800	645,798	320,721	325,077	3.17	3,966	81
20 and over	8,136,879	1,842,723	1,34,294	26,246	173,799	9,569	8,962,843	1,454,829	1,509,864	14.77	12,86	1,821
HINDU	8,818,119	8,871,823	9,244,864	186,623	173,984	8,671	8,639,885	8,834,418	8,884,888	21.08	18,796	1,941
0-10	1,811,779	271,881	939,798	293	1,811	1,894	1,810,828	879,743	849,981	94	826	131
10-15	646,823	247,878	821,130	21,466	19,666	1,800	625,798	378,823	378,975	1.18	1,222	160
15-20	546,871	236,14	696,828	21,466	19,666	1,800	525,798	320,721	325,077	3.17	3,966	81
20 and over	8,736,846	1,371,111	1,351,191	26,246	173,799	9,569	8,710,849	1,379,771	1,351,897	14.97	12,86	1,821
ARVA	868	864	868	867	869	46	872	86	186	94	81	8
0-10	147	78	71	14	14	8	131	34	73	8	8	8
10-15	54	21	21	8	8	8	50	7	8	1	1	1
15-20	47	21	21	8	8	8	40	6	6	1	1	1
20 and over	660	596	14	164	156	24	656	1	6	81	81	8
BRABHO	78	87	45	47	84	83	84	8	45	84	13	11
0-10	21	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	73	1	1	1
10-15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	81	14	17	27	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SIAM	867	821	868	868	867	83	867	868	868	84	45	8
0-10	71	87	84	15	15	8	8	79	79	1	1	1
10-15	71	21	21	20	19	19	52	97	97	1	1	1
15-20	147	41	41	21	21	21	126	126	126	14	14	14
20 and over	147	14	14	14	14	14	133	133	133	14	14	14
JAIN	41,671	41,623	41,694	41,694	41,697	1,626	41,045	41,068	41,068	898	126	17
0-10	771	796	842	796	894	897	8,878	878	8,846	1	1	1
10-15	4,263	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	1,271	4,263	1,271	1,271	1	1	1
15-20	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1,867	1	1	1
20 and over	36,867	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	1,794	36,867	1,794	1,794	1	1	1
BUDDHIST	16	6	4	16	6	4	16	6	4	1	1	1
0-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
PARSI	868	871	879	798	867	871	186	79	186	862	814	186
0-10	71	71	21	86	21	27	143	4	14	1	1	1
10-15	86	41	41	86	41	41	41	11	11	1	1	1
15-20	79	21	21	21	21	21	58	14	14	1	1	1
20 and over	812	812	812	79	11	11	812	11	11	862	812	1
SIAM	21,626	173,877	186,123	186,126	186,127	1,613	20,013	173,841	173,841	8,998	8,998	86
0-10	81,171	41,862	41,862	81,171	81,171	81,171	81,171	41,862	41,862	86	81	8
10-15	17,173	86,877	14,166	2,872	2,872	2,872	14,166	14,166	14,166	12	12	12
15-20	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1,812	1	1	1
20 and over	196,876	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	196,876	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968	1,968
CHRISTIAN	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	8,961	4,232	8,961	964
0-10	8,961	1,771	1,771	8,961	1,771	1,771	8,961	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771	1,771
10-15	86	17	17	86	17	17	86	17	17	17	17	17
15-20	86	17	17	86	17	17	86	17	17	17	17	17
20 and over	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177	8,177
JEW	86	17	17	86	17	17	86	17	17	17	17	17
0-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 and over	86	15	1	1	1	1	86	1	1	1	1	1
ADHIST	868,868	173,877	186,123	186	186	186	868,868	173,877	186,123	8	8	8
0-10	1,811,779	271,881	939,798	293	1,811	1,894	1,810,828	879,743	849,981	94	826	131
10-15	646,823	247,878	821,130	21,466	19,666	1,800	625,798	378,823	378,975	1.18	1,222	160
15-20	546,871	236,14	696,828	21,466	19,666	1,800	525,798	320,721	325,077	3.17	3,966	81
20 and over	8,736,846	1,371,111	1,351,191	26,246	173,799	9,569	8,710,849	1,379,771	1,351,897	14.97	12,86	1,821
THIR	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0-10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 and over	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VIII — EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B — DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (EAST)

RELIGION AND AGE.	POPULATION									LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons	Males	Females
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	2,938,408	1,472,869	1,435,737	57,703	54,048	2,755	2,850,703	1,417,721	1,432,982	3,223	3,051	172
0—10	800,030	394,545	406,385	2,057	1,830	218	798,873	302,708	406,167	89	58	11
10—15	369,047	203,668	166,270	6,353	6,028	325	363,594	107,610	165,984	306	289	17
15—20	248,107	141,807	106,300	0,913	6,519	394	247,104	185,288	105,900	477	463	14
20 and over	1,439,422	732,640	750,773	42,380	40,562	1,818	1,447,042	692,087	754,955	2,371	2,241	130
HINDU	2,765,517	1,399,928	1,385,591	50,893	48,478	2,217	2,714,624	1,351,450	1,363,174	2,170	2,126	44
0—10	701,413	375,452	385,901	1,791	1,624	167	759,622	373,828	385,794	25	22	3
10—15	332,819	194,213	168,606	5,628	5,378	250	347,101	188,835	168,266	260	250	9
15—20	230,536	135,275	101,261	6,179	5,854	325	230,357	129,421	100,936	396	391	5
20 and over	1,414,740	691,986	710,763	37,095	35,620	1,476	1,377,054	659,366	718,288	1,490	1,463	27
ARYA	63	37	26	24	18	8	39	19	20	7	7	
0—10	14	11	3				14	11	3			
10—15	0	3	6	3	2	1	6	1	5	1	1	
15—20	4		4	1		1	3		3			
20 and over	36	23	13	20	16	4	16	7	9	0	0	
SIKH'	70	51	19	23	18	10	42	33	9	10	5	5
0—10	10	12	7	3		3	10	12	4			
10—15	7	7	7	4	4		3	3				
15—20	4	2	2	2		2	2	2		2		2
20 and over	40	30	10	19	14	5	21	10	5	8	5	3
JAIN	12,067	6,161	5,906	1,988	1,907	81	10,079	4,254	5,825	17	17	
0—10	2,830	1,306	1,440	42	30	6	2,794	1,360	1,434			
10—15	1,313	741	572	215	200	15	1,098	541	557	1	1	
15—20	967	533	434	223	211	12	744	322	422	2	2	
20 and over	6,951	3,401	3,460	1,508	1,460	43	5,443	2,031	3,412	14	14	
PARSI	18	9	10	13	8	5	6	1	5	8	5	3
0—10	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10—15	6	4	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	
15—20	2		2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
20 and over	8	4	4	0	4	3	2		2	5	3	2
MUSALMAN	79,646	40,810	38,838	4,199	3,926	273	75,447	36,884	38,563	355	354	1
0—10	20,927	10,267	10,660	174	143	31	20,753	10,121	10,632	7	7	
10—15	9,318	5,221	4,097	403	423	40	8,895	4,768	4,127	28	28	
15—20	6,347	3,548	2,809	468	423	42	5,869	3,122	2,747	45	45	
20 and over	43,044	21,774	21,270	3,094	2,934	160	39,950	18,840	21,110	275	274	1
CHRISTIAN	1,018	712	307	737	578	161	282	138	146	855	538	119
0—10	206	118	88	45	36	10	161	83	78	36	28	8
10—15	71	37	34	35	17	18	36	20	10	16	8	8
15—20	46	20	16	37	26	11	9	4	5	31	25	6
20 and over	696	527	169	620	403	122	76	29	47	572	475	97
ANIMIST	50,004	24,962	25,042	20	18	2	49,984	24,944	25,040			
0—10	15,512	7,238	8,224				15,512	7,238	8,224			
10—15	6,404	3,442	2,962	1	1		6,403	3,441	2,962			
15—20	4,191	2,419	1,772	2	2		4,189	2,417	1,772			
20 and over	23,897	11,813	12,084	17	15	2	23,880	11,798	12,082			
OTHERS	1	1		1	1					1	1	
0—10												
10—15												
15—20												
20 and over	1	1		1	1					1	1	

TABLE VIII—EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE PART B—DETAILS FOR NATURAL DIVISIONS

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY (WEST)**

RELIGION AND AGE	POPULATION									LITERATE OF KNOWING			
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			LITERATE OF KNOWING			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	1,498,572	1,000,793	1,000,793	121,543	118,864	12,679	1,000,793	1,000,793	1,000,793	1,000,793	121,543	118,864	12,679
0-10	279,170	178,364	100,806	543	505	38	279,170	178,364	100,806	279,170	178,364	100,806	
11-20	240,000	151,944	88,056	15	12,000	3	240,000	151,944	88,056	240,000	151,944	88,056	
21-30	21,370	13,734	7,636	376	31,703	1,7	21,370	13,734	7,636	21,370	13,734	7,636	
31 and over	41,177	26,751	14,426	93,488	88,144	5,344	41,177	26,751	14,426	41,177	26,751	14,426	
HINDU	1,441,893	1,000,793	1,000,793	100,000	100,000	0	1,441,893	1,000,793	1,000,793	1,441,893	1,000,793	1,000,793	
0-10	279,170	178,364	100,806	543	505	38	279,170	178,364	100,806	279,170	178,364	100,806	
11-20	240,000	151,944	88,056	15	12,000	3	240,000	151,944	88,056	240,000	151,944	88,056	
21-30	21,370	13,734	7,636	376	31,703	1,7	21,370	13,734	7,636	21,370	13,734	7,636	
31 and over	41,177	26,751	14,426	93,488	88,144	5,344	41,177	26,751	14,426	41,177	26,751	14,426	
AR	200	107	93	223	120	103	200	107	93	200	107	93	
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
BRAHMO	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
SIKH	722	471	251	200	120	80	722	471	251	722	471	251	
0-10	154	75	79	18	11	7	154	75	79	154	75	79	
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
JAI	12,000	7,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	12,000	7,000	5,000	12,000	7,000	5,000	
0-10	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
11-20	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
21-30	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
31 and over	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	22	11	11	
UDOHIST	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	
0-10	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	
11-20	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	
21-30	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	
31 and over	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	
ARAI	121	60	61	70	35	35	121	60	61	121	60	61	
0-10	121	60	61	70	35	35	121	60	61	121	60	61	
11-20	121	60	61	70	35	35	121	60	61	121	60	61	
21-30	121	60	61	70	35	35	121	60	61	121	60	61	
31 and over	121	60	61	70	35	35	121	60	61	121	60	61	
MC ALMAN	121,571	100,000	118,867	100,000	100,000	0	121,571	100,000	118,867	121,571	100,000	118,867	
0-10	279,170	178,364	100,806	543	505	38	279,170	178,364	100,806	279,170	178,364	100,806	
11-20	240,000	151,944	88,056	15	12,000	3	240,000	151,944	88,056	240,000	151,944	88,056	
21-30	21,370	13,734	7,636	376	31,703	1,7	21,370	13,734	7,636	21,370	13,734	7,636	
31 and over	41,177	26,751	14,426	93,488	88,144	5,344	41,177	26,751	14,426	41,177	26,751	14,426	
CHRISTIAN	1,000,000	600,000	400,000	1,000,000	600,000	400,000	1,000,000	600,000	400,000	1,000,000	600,000	400,000	
0-10	279,170	178,364	100,806	543	505	38	279,170	178,364	100,806	279,170	178,364	100,806	
11-20	240,000	151,944	88,056	15	12,000	3	240,000	151,944	88,056	240,000	151,944	88,056	
21-30	21,370	13,734	7,636	376	31,703	1,7	21,370	13,734	7,636	21,370	13,734	7,636	
31 and over	41,177	26,751	14,426	93,488	88,144	5,344	41,177	26,751	14,426	41,177	26,751	14,426	
J W	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	
0-10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	
11-20	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	
21-30	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	
31 and over	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	
A LAL T	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	
0-10	27,917	17,836	10,081	54	51	4	27,917	17,836	10,081	27,917	17,836	10,081	
11-20	24,000	15,194	8,806	15	12,000	3	24,000	15,194	8,806	24,000	15,194	8,806	
21-30	2,137	1,373	764	38	31,703	1,7	2,137	1,373	764	2,137	1,373	764	
31 and over	41,177	26,751	14,426	93,488	88,144	5,344	41,177	26,751	14,426	41,177	26,751	14,426	
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## IMPERIAL TABLE IX.

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### Education by Selected Caste, Tribe or Race.

This table repeats the information given in Table VIII in respect of Education, with this difference, that, whereas in that table the population is distributed by age and religion, it is here arranged according to the Caste or Tribe. Moreover, in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, while this table refers only to selected castes and tribes. The other castes and tribes have been left out of account altogether.



TABLE IX—EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES—concluded

POPULATION

LITERATE IN ENGLISH

Caste, Tribe or Race	Locality	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH									
		TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE					PERSONS				
		Persons		Males		Females	Persons		Males		Females	Persons		Males		Females	Persons		Males		Females
		1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	
Bundela Panwar	Bundelkhand	7,300	4,011	3,370	343	320	23	7,017	3,001	3,358	24	24	3,001	3,358	24	24	3,001	3,358	24	24	24
Chauhan	Central India, East	24,307	12,808	11,490	884	855	120	23,413	12,013	11,370	40	40	12,013	11,370	40	40	12,013	11,370	40	40	40
Dhandra	Bundelkhand	2,909	1,579	1,330	122	118	4	1,787	1,461	1,320	9	9	1,461	1,320	9	9	1,461	1,320	9	9	9
Dikhit	Bundelkhand	1,401	1,011	480	85	80	6	1,406	1,031	475	1	1	1,031	475	1	1	1,031	475	1	1	1
Gharwar	Bundelkhand	3,011	1,883	1,723	233	202	31	2,378	1,681	1,607	17	17	1,681	1,607	17	17	1,681	1,607	17	17	17
Gaut	Malwa	14,270	7,438	6,812	140	135	16	14,121	7,323	6,798	3	3	7,323	6,798	3	3	7,323	6,798	3	3	3
Kachhwa	Bundelkhand and Malwa	5,557	2,815	2,712	221	212	6	5,336	2,703	2,633	4	4	2,703	2,633	4	4	2,703	2,633	4	4	4
Kachhwa	General	3,417	1,707	1,020	176	151	25	3,241	1,616	1,506			1,616	1,506			1,616	1,506			
Kichl	Malwa	1,767	1,004	763	72	63	0	1,005	941	754	5	5	941	754	5	5	941	754	5	5	5
Farhar	Central India, East	16,185	8,420	7,735	1,184	1,023	101	15,001	7,427	7,574	23	23	7,427	7,574	23	23	7,427	7,574	23	23	23
Panwar, Maratha	Malwa	160	82	88	59	17	0	134	75	50	12	12	75	50	12	12	75	50	12	12	12
Panwar, Rajput	Malwa	14,110	7,410	6,709	518	482	36	13,601	9,028	6,673	24	24	9,028	6,673	24	24	9,028	6,673	24	24	24
Rahor	Malwa and Central India, East	22,263	11,318	10,015	921	860	115	21,312	10,542	10,800	78	78	10,542	10,800	78	78	10,542	10,800	78	78	78
Sengar	Malwa	6,100	4,750	4,460	239	200	33	5,960	4,533	4,427	0	0	4,533	4,427	0	0	4,533	4,427	0	0	0
Sindia	Malwa	4,627	2,341	2,280	210	186	33	4,408	2,155	2,253	10	10	2,155	2,253	10	10	2,155	2,253	10	10	10
Solanki	Malwa	10,770	5,321	5,210	384	326	28	10,395	5,204	5,191	17	17	5,204	5,191	17	17	5,204	5,191	17	17	17
Tonwar	Malwa	2,705	1,431	1,274	147	141	6	2,568	1,290	1,268	8	8	1,290	1,268	8	8	1,290	1,268	8	8	8
Gondila	Malwa	52,883	26,937	25,880	116	115	1	52,767	26,862	25,885	2	2	26,862	25,885	2	2	26,862	25,885	2	2	2
Jain	Malwa	31,740	16,464	15,285	9,248	8,340	002	22,501	8,118	14,383	320	320	8,118	14,383	320	320	8,118	14,383	320	320	320
Oswal	Malwa and Bundelkhand	20,080	10,561	9,528	939	800	508	13,001	4,701	8,300	245	245	4,701	8,300	245	245	4,701	8,300	245	245	245
Amrit	Malwa	11,060	6,903	5,757	2,850	2,446	304	8,810	3,367	5,463	73	73	3,367	5,463	73	73	3,367	5,463	73	73	73
Bhil	Hilly Tracts	376,381	187,031	188,450	143	135	8	376,208	187,790	188,442	3	3	187,790	188,442	3	3	187,790	188,442	3	3	3
Bhil	Hilly Tracts	298,832	144,854	143,078	124	118	6	298,708	144,730	143,972	3	3	144,730	143,972	3	3	144,730	143,972	3	3	3
Gond	Bundelkhand	86,904	42,851	44,113	10	15	1	86,048	42,830	44,112			42,830	44,112			42,830	44,112			
Musabman	Central India, East	231,757	121,683	110,074	18,047	16,391	1,650	213,710	105,292	108,418	1,007	1,007	105,292	108,418	1,007	1,007	105,292	108,418	1,007	1,007	1,007
Behna	General	20,370	10,584	9,852	287	290	18	20,080	10,235	9,834	4	4	10,235	9,834	4	4	10,235	9,834	4	4	4
Pathan	General	85,511	44,035	40,870	9,735	6,100	680	78,770	38,400	40,307	630	630	38,400	40,307	630	630	38,400	40,307	630	630	630
Sayad	General	21,744	13,057	9,657	3,010	2,508	423	18,725	9,431	9,431	408	408	9,431	9,431	408	408	9,431	9,431	408	408	408
Shikhi	General	104,120	54,437	40,689	8,000	7,390	610	96,120	47,077	49,043	605	605	47,077	49,043	605	605	47,077	49,043	605	605	605

TABLE IX  
EDUCATION



## IMPERIAL TABLE X.

### Language.

This Table shows the number of persons speaking the dialects of the Agency as a whole

Sir George Grierson's Scheme has been followed in classifying the various dialects. In the case of dialect names not found in Sir George's Index classification has been made on the basis of the last Census report or local information.



TABLE X—LANGUAGE.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	5,997,922	3,068,968	2,928,954	CENTRAL PRAKASH	41	33	8
<i>Languages proper to Central India</i>	5,821,642	2,926,442	2,895,200	Gachwa	41	33	8
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	5,428,536	2,779,180	2,649,356	EASTERN HYIND	62,337	31,328	31,009
EASTERN HYIND	1,205,224	602,267	602,957	Awadhi (including Farkhi)	62,900	31,081	31,819
Bagelkhand	1,205,224	602,267	602,957	Chhotanagpur	487	247	240
GUJARATI	492,777	246,000	246,776	GUJARATI	66,922	32,946	33,976
Khi Dialects	492,777	246,000	246,776	Gujarati	84,428	42,703	41,725
Khajuri	1,400	700	700	Kachiyawadi	2,304	1,152	1,152
Khajuri	212,102	106,051	106,051	KASHMIRI	30	8	22
Khajuri	127,008	63,504	63,504	LAKHNA	422	211	211
Khajuri	127	63	63	Maharaj	416	208	208
Mughal (Babri)	1,476	738	738	Maharaj	8	8	8
Parvati	291	145	145	MARATHI	82,008	41,004	41,004
Rajpuri	76,796	38,398	38,398	Poor Dialects	17	8	8
Wagah	1,422	711	711	Qasbi	186	93	93
RAJASTHANI	1,672,844	836,422	836,422	Kachhi	804	402	402
Banjari	22,726	11,363	11,363	Kachhi	82,222	41,111	41,111
Kachhi	91	45	45	KASHMIRI	12,000	6,000	6,000
Mali	1,230,218	615,109	615,109	KASHMIRI P. LANG (Wagah)	222	111	111
Mali	271,182	135,591	135,591	Only	81	28	53
Mughal (Babri)	117,722	58,861	58,861	PANJABI	2,862	1,431	1,431
Mughal	176,816	88,408	88,408	Jangli	11	11	11
WESTERN HYIND	1,796,491	898,245	898,245	Kashmir	127	63	63
Bhadra	471	235	235	Punjabi	2,722	1,361	1,361
Bhadra	1,221,882	610,941	610,941	RAJASTHANI	82,222	41,111	41,111
Hind	117,421	58,710	58,710	Ahmeri	97	48	48
Hindostani	27,872	13,936	13,936	Ajmeri	184	92	92
Jaluri	820	410	410	Gujarati	242	121	121
Kachhi	222	111	111	Mughal	732	366	366
Urdu	222,262	111,131	111,131	Jaluri	6,872	3,436	3,436
ORAVIDIAN FAMILY	846,122	423,061	423,061	Mughal	74,222	37,111	37,111
GOWD	246,122	123,061	123,061	Mughal	7,222	3,611	3,611
UNCLAIMED GYPSY LANG.	1,860	930	930	Mughal	2,800	1,400	1,400
GUJARATI	1,860	930	930	Shikharvali	226	113	113
KASHMIRI	824	412	412	Thari	222	111	111
KA. LANG	722	361	361	WESTERN HYIND	16,821	8,410	8,410
<i>Languages not proper to Central India</i>	211,8	105,9	105,9	Waj. Dialects (including)	9,801	4,900	4,900
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	802,122	401,061	401,061	Kashmiri	6,700	3,350	3,350
BALUCHI	22	11	11	Kashmiri	214	107	107
Baluchi	8	4	4	Parkhi	81	40	40
Mughal	27	13	13	Kachhi	26	13	13
PANJABI	666	333	333	KASHMIRI	1	1	1
PUNJABI	626	313	313	GOWD	1,842	921	921
PUNJABI	66	33	33	Kachhi	226	113	113
Khajuri	32	16	16	Shikharvali	1,222	611	611
Khajuri	18	9	9	INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	2,104	1,052	1,052
Kachhi	22	11	11	CANADIAN	171	85	85
				MALA LANG	1	1	1
				T. W.	2,719	1,359	1,359
				THAN	1,166	583	583

TABLE X—LANGUAGE—*concd*

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

LANGUAGE.	POPULATION			LANGUAGE.	POPULATION		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	.						
TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY	3	3		SEMITIC FAMILY	109	84	25
BURMESE	1	1		ARABIC	108	83	25
MOULAI (Mei Thei)	2	2		HEBREW	1	1	
AUSTRO ASIATIC FAMILY	5,184	3,249	1,935				
KURUKU	5,184	3,249	1,935	MONGOLIAN FAMILY	15	12	3
Kurku	5,117	3,212	1,905	CHINESE	9	7	2
Nabak	67	37	30	JAPANESE	6	5	1
UNCLASSIFIED GYPSY LANGUAGES	257	131	126				
GARODI	7	1	6	European Languages	4,082	3,085	997
NATI	30	10	20				
SANSIYA	110	61	49	INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY	4,082	3,085	997
BEIDARI	110	59	51	ENGLISH	4,004	3,050	954
Asiatic Languages	190	142	48	FRENCH	33	7	26
INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY	66	46	20	GERMAN	4		4
ARMENIAN	1		1	GREEK	1	1	
PERSIA.	65	46	19	PORTUGUESE	40	27	13

## APPENDIX TO TABLE X.

1 The following dialects have been included in Baghelkhandi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Barwa	123	63
(2) Gakhra	423	186
(3) Jabalpur	41	38

60 Ajaigarh 116, Rewa 7  
337 Rewa 48, Maudar 1, Balaival 431.  
3 AB in Rewa.

2. The following dialects have been included in Bhill —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Barail (Barai)	23,42	12,653
(2) Charnal	677	437
(3) Chamli	87	28
(4) Pabadi	78	71
(5) Dhamdi	2	2

11,188 AB in Indore.  
440 Dhar 108, Jabhon 302, Darrwal  
378, Salhan 31.  
21 Jabhon 30, Akrajpur 31.  
4 Indore 40, Rewa 18, Chhatrapur  
2, Nagod 2, Dewas R. R. 2,  
Dewas J. B. 6, Jaura 7.  
AB in Indore.

3 The following dialect has been included in Bhilali —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Padi	1,619	834

783 AB in Jabhon

4 The following dialect has been included in Wagadi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Egarai	679	312

367 Jabhon 417 Indore 173, Dhar  
78, Darrwal 8.

5 The following dialects have been included in Banjari —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Larnal	1,861	833
(2) Balai	12	7
(3) Kaldi	183	83

828 Rewa 2, Indore 2, Salhan 29,  
Jabhon 1,814.  
3 AB in Salhan.  
110 AB in Akrajpur

6. The following dialects have been included in Malvi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bhopali	83	28
(2) Bannaradi	28	—
(3) Bannadi	123,809	68,203
(4) Rajwari	38	19
(5) Bhamdi	7	7
(6) Bannadi	9	6
(7) Badi	73	37
(8) Bhaynadi	123	63

67 Indore 93, Rewa 2.  
20 AB in Rewa.  
64,100 Indore 84,072, Bhopali 112, Mar-  
waripark 22, Dhar 963, Jabhon  
703, Akrajpur 30, Dewas R. R.  
1,779, Dewas J. B. 1,382,  
Jaura 314, Ratlam 212,  
Bhamdi 22,800.  
11 AB in Bhopali.  
AB in Jabhon.  
3 Ratlam 2, Salhan 8.  
23 Ratlam 24, Salhan 28, Salhan  
10.  
60 AB in Salhan.

7 The following dialects have been included in Nimadi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Eharadi	1	1
(2) Farnadi	11	11
(3) Garvi	10	—

AB in Dhar  
AB in Dhar.  
16 AB in Dhar

8. The following dialects have been included in Bundelkhandi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bannadi	21,178	11,591
(2) Dandi	174	174

9,847 Panna 577, Charkhari 12,443,  
Ajaigarh 1,671, Chhatrapur  
8,870.  
AB in Panna

9 The following dialect has been included in Hindi —

Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Kargai	208	123

83 Indore 97 Rewa 1 Rew  
J B. I.

APPENDIX TO TABLE X—*contd*

10 The following dialect has been included in Hindostani —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Khadi	6,403	3,148	3,255	Dhar 3,838, Jhabua 380, Alirajpur 2,099, Jobat 2, Kathiwar 42, Mathwar 31, Ratanmal 5

11 The following dialect has been included in Urdu —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Musalmani	3,330	1,884	1,446	Indore 3,264 Dhar 66

12 The following dialect has been included in Gondi —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Gondwani	3,591	1,664	1,927	All in Indore

13 The following dialects have been included in Pashto —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Kabuli	41	40	1	Rewa 19 Indore 20, Piploda 1, Dhar 1
(2) Afgani	16	13	3	Indore 13, Dewas J B 3
(3) Pathani	23	17	6	Indore 14, Dewas J B 9
(4) Vilayati	12	5	7	All in Indore

14 The following dialects have been included in Bhojpuri —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Bhojpuri	1	1		All in Chhatarpur
(2) Banarasi	3	3		All in Rewa.
(3) Gorakhpuri	11	9	2	All in Pewa.

15 The following dialect has been included in Garhwali —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Tehri	7	7		All in Piploda

16 The following dialects have been included in Awadhi —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Baiswari	58	25	33	All in Rewa.
(2) Gangapuri	206	105	101	Samthar 1, Ajaigarh 3, Chhatarpur 6, Bundelkhand Minor States 2, Rowa 16, Nagod 49, Maihar 1, Sohawal 99, Indore 29
(3) Mirzapuri	3,117	1,397	1,720	Maihar 11, Ajaigarh 2, Sarila 1, Rewa 3,103
(4) Pardesi	378	172	206	All in Indore.
(5) Sarjupari	4	4		All in Rewa.
(6) Shekhai	51	19	32	All in Khaniadhana.
(7) Uttarakhandi	4	4		All in Rewa.
(8) Uttari	41	10	31	All in Rewa.

17 The following dialects have been included in Gujarati —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Deogadi	1	1		In Jhabua
(2) Ghachi	34	15	19	All in Jhabua.

18 The following dialect has been included in Peshawari —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Peshori	2	2		All in Dewas J B.

19 The following dialect has been included in Berar —

	Persons	Males	Females	
(1) Berari	17	8	9	Indore 15 Dhar 2

APPENDIX TO TABLE X.—*contd*

20 The following dialects have been included in Konkani —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Kokni	28	4	84 Ekopal 2, Indore 30.
(2) Kumbhi	430	230	200 All in Indore.

21 The following dialects have been included in Marathi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Deccani	1,383	1,037	346 Rewa 1, Indore 1,304, Dhar 19, Jabalpur 23, Ekopal 21.
(2) Maharashtrai	8	4	1 All in Rewa.

22 The following dialect has been included in Panjabi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Garuakhti	29	14	15 Datta 1, Indore 17, Dhar 4, Jabalpur 8, Meerpur 1.

23 The following dialects have been included in Jajpur —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Rajputani	1	1	— In Chhatargur
(2) Fakhpuri	1	—	1 In Rewa.
(3) Dhamdari	128	62	66 Indore 128, Dewas J. R. 1, Dhar 8.

24 The following dialect has been included in Marwari —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Jodhpuri	1	—	1 In Rewa.

25 The following dialect has been included in Mewari —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Udeypuri	1	1	— In Rewa.

26 The following dialects have been included in Braj Bhakha —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Bakarnadi	245	114	131 Ekopal 87, Haridwar 224, Dewas J. R. 4.
(2) Bharatpuri	785	419	347 Indore 48, Dewas J. R. 86, Dewas J. R. 4, Ratlam 80, Jaora 470, Ballana 92.

27 The following dialect has been included in Harani —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Dandi	270	225	47 All in Indore.

28 The following dialect has been included in Kanauji —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Cawnpuri	168	107	4 Indore 182, Rewa 4.

29 The following dialect has been included in Kundi —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Baidi	3	3	— All in Indore.

30 The following dialects have been included in Tamil —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Dravid	8	7	1 Kanchi 1, Rewa 2, Indore 4.
(2) Madurai	34	22	12 India 2, Panna 8, Chhatargur 7, Rewa 30, Malhar 2.
(3) Coimbatore	1,313	678	624 Indore 644, Dewas J. R. 66, Dewas J. R. 80, Jaora 92, Ratlam 23, Panna 16, Ballana 21, Piploda 1, Dha 215, Jabalpur 24, Barwani 22, Ekopal 4, Karamghur 13.

31 The following dialect has been included in Telugu —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Telugudi	3	—	3 All in Jaora.

32 The following dialect has been included in Persian —

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1) Farsi	29	20	19 All in Meerut.

## IMPERIAL TABLE XI.

### **Birthplace.**

This Table is divided into two parts Part A contains the statistics of birthplace for the Agency as a whole and Part B gives similar information for the principal States in the Agency



TABLE XI—BIRTHPLACE PART A—AGENCY SUMMARY—*concl'd*

Birthplace	Persons	Males	Females.	Birthplace	Persons	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>British Districts</i>	708	496	213	(C) Born in Europe.	2,828	2,458	370
Bengal	040	640	300	United Kingdom	2,773	2,440	333
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	945	647	298	England and Wales	2,648	2,345	303
(ii) <i>States</i>	4	2	2	Ireland	69	45	14
Madras	523	320	104	Scotland	66	60	16
(i) <i>British Districts</i>	498	309	189	Belgium	1	1	23
(ii) <i>States</i>	25	20	5	France	43	15	5
Mysore State	51	30	21	Germany	5		
Hyderabad State	2,697	1,450	1,247	Greece	1	1	
Baluchistan	158	131	27	Italy	1	1	
Burma	66	22	44	Malta	1		1
				Portugal	1		1
				Switzerland	1		1
				Turkey in Europe	1		1
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements.	241	149	92				
Portuguese Settlement	223	136	92	(D) Africa.	9	8	1
French Settlement	13	13		Egypt	9	8	1
(d) India, Unspecified	138	60	78				
(B) Born in other Asiatic countries.	488	354	132	(E) America.	72	28	44
Afghanistan	108	130	20	Canada	54	19	35
Arabia	45	22	23	West Indies	1	1	
Ceylon	15	6	9	Unspecified	17	8	9
China	11	9	2				
Japan	2		2				
Turkey in Asia (Mesopotamia)	7	3	4	(F) Australasia.	11	7	4
Nepal	191	150	41	Australia	3	2	1
Persia	45	23	22	Java	8	5	3
Siam	-	2					



TABLE XI  
CENTRAL INDIA

Description.	Popula- tion.	PERSONS EMPLOYED IN				
		Indus.	Manuf.	Trans.	Ordn.	Defn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>						
A.—Born in India.	8,967,822	1,122,277	688,688	1,088,884	124,948	108,888
L.—Whole Central India.	8,967,822	1,122,277	688,688	1,088,884	124,948	108,888
(a) States.	8,112,121	943,227	524,474	1,277,224	271,222	127,222
1. Ajmer	72,888					
2. Alwar	94,722					
3. Bans	12,222	4,222				
4. Baran	1,222					
5. Baran	12,222	14,222				
6. Baran	12,222	14,222				
7. Baran	12,222	14,222				
8. Baran	12,222	14,222				
9. Baran	12,222	14,222				
10. Baran	12,222	14,222				
11. Baran	12,222	14,222				
12. Baran	12,222	14,222				
13. Baran	12,222	14,222				
14. Baran	12,222	14,222				
15. Baran	12,222	14,222				
16. Baran	12,222	14,222				
17. Baran	12,222	14,222				
18. Baran	12,222	14,222				
19. Baran	12,222	14,222				
20. Baran	12,222	14,222				
21. Baran	12,222	14,222				
22. Baran	12,222	14,222				
23. Baran	12,222	14,222				
24. Baran	12,222	14,222				
25. Baran	12,222	14,222				
26. Baran	12,222	14,222				
27. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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29. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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31. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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68. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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82. Baran	12,222	14,222				
83. Baran	12,222	14,222				
84. Baran	12,222	14,222				
85. Baran	12,222	14,222				
86. Baran	12,222	14,222				
87. Baran	12,222	14,222				
88. Baran	12,222	14,222				
89. Baran	12,222	14,222				
90. Baran	12,222	14,222				
91. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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122. Baran	12,222	14,222				
123. Baran	12,222	14,222				
124. Baran	12,222	14,222				
125. Baran	12,222	14,222				
126. Baran	12,222	14,222				
127. Baran	12,222	14,222				
128. Baran	12,222	14,222				
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214. Baran	12,222	14,222				
215. Baran	12,222	14,222				
216. Baran	12,222	14,222				

## —BIRTHPLACE. PART B—BY PRINCIPAL STATES.

## AGENCY

## PERSONS ENUMERATED IN

Dhar	Dewas, S. B. and J. B.	Jaora	Ratlam	Panna	Charkhari	Ajalgarh	Bijawar	Chhatarpur	Rajgarh.	Narsingh garh
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
230,333	144,003	85,778	85,489	197,600	123,405	84,790	111,723	168,549	114,972	101,428
230,301	143,991	85,744	85,314	197,587	123,404	84,785	111,721	168,058	114,965	101,425
194,498	119,097	73,807	72,605	189,483	106,423	81,526	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
194,245	119,029	73,807	72,600	189,483	106,423	81,526	109,501	157,164	105,853	92,175
10 628		2	2	3,552	1,414 1 7	55,491	536	789 22		2
1,422 255	21 988		0 80	85	55	128			7 2,057	2,888 6
1 20	25	73	10	4,838	2,184	723	97,104	16 5,247		
3 5				1,184	94,787	2,008	1,368	3,114		4
37 626	14 97,853	1	1	2,793	4,800	1,958	3,577	144,448	4	65
150,616	651	2,066	148	2	31	2	32	12	37	1,342
20,014	12,862	144	1,273	2				12	705	21
428	2,839	3,204	1,266	2	6			12	720	1,477
7,740	22	05,183	2,343					94	0	10
107 5		32	496	2				2		1
	158	2	1						1,559	1,670
10 1	4 10	190	38	250 607	2 098	215 938	9 107	10 780		1 2
58 16	1,583 2	2	9	734	12	1,313	25	15	1 0,636	74,038
14 17	1,030	3	2	1,298	1,182	27	2,35	527	7	12
3,277	296	1,449	64,020	171,042	1,640	8,378	4,370	1,097	2	1
41	15	11	12	1,403	115	254	14	3	03,998	0,638
2,769	58	407	2,682		5			10	6	23
	115				72	4		2		6
124	583	980	186	760	7	85	2	15	3	2
0		109						1		
253	68		5							
253	68		5							
35,803	24,894	11,937	12,709	8,104	16,976	3,259	2,220	8,904	9,112	9,230
35,312	24,456	11,764	12,463	8,033	16,968	3,241	2,210	8,826	8,911	9,118
21,355	18,341	7,044	4,031	18	30	12	20	164	5,518	0,378
1,593	560	385	620	2,434	16,845	2,666	884	7,353	285	367
1,588 5	560	318 67	611 9	2,434	16,840 5	2,657 9	883 1	7,353	285	362 5
2,038 3,986	410 984	42 223	194 1,050	5,513 74	70	542 3	1,292	642 58	58	93 45
3,782 204	875 109	200 23	796 254	73 1		1 2		58	23 7	39 6
260 6,030	136 4,02	199 3,871	204 6,464	14	17	18	14	17 92	33 2,037	12 12,23
491	438	173	396	51	8	18	10	578	201	72
192 18	112 23	19 26	54 22	1	1	4		2	12	0
140	100	67	74	19		9	0	16 532	8 2	10 40
91 65	103 3	56 11	73 1	15 1		9	6	526 6	43 9	24 16
4 2	28	18	0	2			3	3		4
19	2	3	4	1	0	4		1		112
19	2	2	25	7		1		15		
0	5	3	33	9				2		
6	5	3	25 5	9				2		
2 62 3 2	142 10	1 8	2 41	6 6				2 3 4	4	2
5	2	1	45		1			4		1
26	12	29	89	8		5	2		125	
2			41	5	1			409	6 1	1
3			35					12		
1		5								

TABLE VII—INDEMNITY, PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Age	PARTIALS PLASTER						DEAR MORTA						BURN						LUTRA					
	Persons			Females			Persons			Females			Persons			Females			Persons			Females		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Central India	14,158	8,905	7,251	438	222	235	1,749	1,096	686	18,827	4,096	5,80	919	647	502									
8-1	41	23	16	—	—	—	6	—	4	23	21	14	—	—	—									
1-2	41	21	12	—	—	—	6	—	3	23	20	15	1	—	—									
3-5	61	40	31	—	—	—	6	—	7	43	23	23	—	—	—									
6-8	73	41	23	—	—	—	11	10	1	44	23	25	1	—	—									
9-11	143	61	41	—	—	—	17	11	6	119	66	61	—	—	—									
12-13	263	213	150	7	—	—	47	32	11	367	174	199	9	1	1									
14-15	696	474	231	23	—	—	132	104	79	462	222	290	12	6	6									
16-17	839	611	237	27	—	—	223	128	89	442	216	296	23	12	10									
18-19	917	590	237	47	—	—	187	103	41	390	228	123	20	12	6									
20-21	643	394	237	61	—	—	180	99	83	419	221	186	27	23	13									
22-23	712	425	237	67	—	—	132	88	48	403	212	231	31	28	16									
24-25	1,008	647	616	80	—	—	180	111	89	673	296	377	111	72	23									
26-27	629	442	417	53	—	—	101	61	37	390	237	323	66	66	30									
28-29	1,219	696	636	79	—	—	146	93	67	916	426	613	180	125	43									
30-31	777	393	354	81	—	—	87	48	21	567	221	316	92	62	20									
32-33	1,415	627	618	96	—	—	118	69	59	1,126	437	606	146	87	29									
34-35	637	376	351	19	—	—	42	23	17	513	193	320	49	36	6									
36-37	1,399	696	1,304	14	—	—	117	63	62	1,062	562	1,069	65	66	23									
38-39	827	218	212	7	—	—	29	16	6	467	196	746	13	10	3									
40 and over	1,333	694	829	27	—	—	23	46	21	1,203	527	666	23	20										

Note.—Part II—Distribution by Political Agency is not published.



TABLE XII B -- INTRINSICS BY BIOMPLAC.

Institution	PREVAILING RATES			EXCHG. RATE			EXCHG. RATE			EXCHG. RATE		
	Percent	Index	Points	Percent	Index	Points	Percent	Index	Points	Percent	Index	Points
1	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
2	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
3	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
4	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
5	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
6	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
7	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
8	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
9	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
10	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
11	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
12	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
13	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
14	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
15	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
16	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
17	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
18	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
19	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
20	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
21	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
22	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
23	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
24	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
25	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
26	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
27	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000	1.00
28	11.10	1,000	1.00	11.10	1,000</							





## IMPERIAL TABLE XIII.

### Caste, Tribe or Race.

This Table deals with the Castes and Tribes of Hindus, Jains, Animists and Musalmans for the Agency as a whole

The figures for Christians are omitted from this Table as they are specially dealt with in Tables XV and XVI. The figures for Aryas, Brahmos, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and others are also omitted

All castes numbering 10,000 and above, as also the castes which have been selected for Tables IX, XII, XIV and XXI, have been shown separately in this Table. The remaining castes have been shown as "Others". Some castes whose proper affiliation was uncertain and cases which did not return any real caste name have been grouped under the head "Unspecified" and included in "Others". All animistic Tribes returned have been shown, while in the case of the Musalmans, some of the more important occupational groups have been shown in addition to their four racial divisions





**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

9



## IMPERIAL TABLE XIV.

### **Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes, Etc.**

This Table, like Table IX, deals not with the whole population but with certain Selected Castes for the Agency as a whole, which are considered of local importance



## OR SELECTED CASTES

## AGENCY

SD

0-5

13

2,509

4 2-3

2,286

3 809

4

2

61

99

13

10

6

6

11

16

17

56

5

4

4

6

4

32

13

14

2

10

24

280

753

1

18

41

11

43

257

631

2

8

40

49

53

94

6

11

8

17

32

98

33

48

226

431

71

110

840

913

11

38

5

112

370

37

23

1

4

7

3

## WIDOWED

0-5

13

2,509

4 2-3

2,286

3 809

4

2

61

99

13

10

6

6

11

16

17

56

5

4

4

6

4

32

13

14

2

10

24

280

753

1

18

41

11

43

257

631

2

8

40

49

53

94

6

11

8

17

32

98

33

48

226

431

71

110

840

913

11

38

5

112

370

37

23

1

4

7

3

1

4

5

11

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CASTE, TRADE OR RACE.	Locality	Sex.	Population decad. 1881.	TRADE.								Total.	Males.
				Total.	0-4.	5-12.	13-15.	16-20.	21-25.	26-30.	31 & over.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
RAJPUT—contd.													
BUNDEL (Pawar)	Bundelkhand	Males	4,511	4,511	400	120	190	270	400	110	110	1,000	
		Females	2,575	2,575	200	60	100	140	220	60	60	500	
CHITRA	Central	Males	11,000	11,000	1,000	300	500	700	1,000	200	200	2,000	
		Females	11,000	11,000	1,000	300	500	700	1,000	200	200	2,000	
DEATHWA	Bundelkhand	Males	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
DEHAT	Bundelkhand	Males	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
GARHWAR	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
GAUR	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
GUPT	Bundelkhand	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
HACHWARI	General	Males	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
KIRCH	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
PARHAR	Central India, East	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
POHWA, RAJPUT	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
POHWA (Kashmir)	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
RAJPOH	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SEWAR	Central India, East	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SWATI	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SEWATI	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
TOHWA	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
ANARIA	Mysal and Bundelkhand.	Males	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,775	1,775	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
BI BI	Indus and South.	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
PODHWA	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
Jah		Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
ORWAL	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
POH L	Males and Bundelkhand.	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
Hachwa		Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
P THAN	General	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
TY D.	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
VE ISE	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SEN	Central India, East	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
ASHWA		Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
PRIL	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SHILILA	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
GOVD	Bundelkhand	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
SIRA	Indus	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
ROL	Central India, East	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
OTW L	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
WI A	Males	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
W AI	Doon	Males	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	
		Females	1,000	1,000	100	30	50	70	100	20	20	200	

RIED

MIED							WIDOWED							CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE
0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over	Total	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 & over		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
RAJPUT—cont'd														
6	18 50	30 56	00 193	700 787	555 204	385 782		3 5	7 8	25 30	96 229	254 520	BUNDELA (Ponwar)	
17 35	313 413	360 573	649 782	2,207 2,327	1,087 1,276	1,854 2,829	3 1	157 34	245 206	32 103	430 945	987 1,390	CHAUDHAN	
	7 14	60 61	00 114	291 283	104 111	170 253	1			30 20	69 78	70 147	DHANDERA.	
1	9 4	69 23	165 35	183 03	114 36	143 135			8 5	11 9	35 54	94 66	DIEHIT	
1 8	16 29	46 57	102 131	353 404	236 129	297 399	4	9	22 17	26 26	40 134	110 209	GAHARWAR.	
1 2	28 56	90 60	357 244	653 630	1,859 1,321	2,017 2,507	1	15 25	3 107	25 19	602 602	1,372 1,753	GAHLOT	
15	22 64	74 81	88 184	491 603	444 203	396 744	1 6	1 4	17 10	50 40	118 223	170 462	GAUR.	
1 6	24 43	47 102	111 156	388 331	262 212	155 294	3		1 5	12 17	56 71	86 108	KACHHWAHA.	
1 2	4 13	11 21	23 44	105 181	153 60	89 172		1	3 1	4 12	16 43	67 115	KHICHI	
9 23	82 132	140 274	460 585	1,567 1,607	1,300 862	894 1,688	2	17 3	53 51	67 119	251 507	504 908	PABHAR	
1 129	234 327	383 307	478 579	1,401 1,169	962 432	882 1,631	15	14 80	41 84	24 253	811 458	472 807	PONWAR, RAJPUT	
	12 6	13 7	15 11	13 9	18 12	4 16				1 1	2 9	1 6	PONWAR (Maratha.)	
17 60	424 634	369 530	668 760	2,160 2,169	1,591 1,013	1,542 2,407	1 2	93 119	144 143	57 127	412 787	835 1,289	RATHOR	
13 6	99 163	204 248	523 313	743 824	608 416	601 1,044	2 1	7 9	28 23	92 38	148 297	324 676	SENGAR.	
13	41 62	50 77	97 128	438 432	399 232	400 527	5	4 4	27 21	4 38	120 147	245 312	SISODIA.	
7 12	84 146	256 199	612 599	962 1,046	600 336	830 1,481	3	4 7	40 32	28 40	285 649	573 741	SOLANKI.	
4 3	28 41	48 46	90 95	248 241	171 123	162 240		4 1	18 2	24 11	31 73	86 153	TUNWAR.	
12	22 26	36 77	83 1,7	380 358	278 194	147 237		2 3	1 2	14 16	54 67	76 149	SAHARIA	
4 30	123 334	150 316	342 390	1,375 1,801	1,178 733	1,394 1,593	1	11 11	5 6	59 15	493 516	826 1,044	SIRWI.	
43 266	230 1,687	608 2,027	1,916 2,525	6,535 2,977	4,780 5,815	4,616 5,815	184	10 310	101 188	66 227	1,558 2,175	2,881 2,731	SONDHAIA.	
25 20	37 151	136 593	468 1,119	3,563 3,651	2,368 1,099	1,853 4,128	2 2	3 14	6 17	11 81	442 1,201	1,380 2,811	Jain.	
16 8	18 64	73 333	290 685	2,257 2,357	1,507 615	1,198 2,513	2	1 8	2 8	8 51	280 745	907 1,699	OSWAL.	
9 12	19 97	63 280	178 434	1,300 1,294	861 483	655 1,613	2	2 6	4 9	3 30	162 456	482 1,112	PORWAL.	
120 257	927 1,804	1,300 3,046	3,341 6,272	29,352 31,483	21,643 10,756	9,609 17,703	12 28	57 168	109 191	218 281	3,354 4,511	5,859 12,524	Musalman	
33 71	319 578	311 1,087	979 2,219	10,561 12,046	7,849 4,029	3,553 6,217	5 4	16 49	51 57	59 74	1,177 1,663	2,245 4,370	PATHAN	
18 46	42 148	148 209	262 506	2,862 2,724	2,174 808	1,039 1,568	2	10 21	4 10	24 15	584 948	617 1,170	SAYYAD	
54 115	375 703	498 1,247	1,529 2,789	13,345 14,438	9,982 4,927	3,965 8,997	6 22	15 70	31 89	83 144	1,375 2,033	2,455 5,739	SHAIKH	
15 25	191 376	352 613	571 758	2,584 2,275	1,638 991	1,052 1,823	1	16 28	23 35	52 407	418 467	542 1,245	BEHNA.	
138 187	737 1,749	1,401 3,290	3,669 7,588	44,091 53,189	28,540 16,193	8,272 20,409	25 38	50 120	60 120	171 234	3,301 4,749	4,635 15,148	Animist.	
58 106	468 1,354	709 1,895	2,317 5,523	33,590 40,020	19,764 11,452	5,022 12,963	5 23	17 72	6 56	79 105	2,056 2,083	2,859 10,024	BHIL	
	3	4	16	57 86	30 25	44 58					19 12	25 35	BHILALA.	
68 72	216 361	642 1,305	1,190 1,880	9,725 12,169	8,131 4,419	2,925 6,568	17 11	27 33	61 62	64 100	1,139 1,744	1,618 4,628	GOND	
2	22	50 12	37 17	47 23	31 11	48 316	1	1 1	6 2	7 1	16 157	18 164	KIRAR.	
6 7	22 13	24 48	77 100	497 649	445 217	164 334	2 2	4 12	10 4	12 9	45 111	91 246	KOL.	
8 1	6 5	16 15	29 22	34 56	18 24	29 55		1 1	6 5	8 8	14 27	10 14	KOTWAL	
1 1	2 1	12 4	6 1	38 32	29 4	15 11	1		1		5 5	8 6	MINA.	
	1 12	8 12	12 29	102 164	92 41	14 54				11 2	7 10	6 [41]	SAHARIA.	





## IMPERIAL TABLE XV.

### **Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.**

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This Table shows, by race, the total number of Christians in Central India Agency distributed according to their Sects or Denominations. Goanese, when shown as such in the Schedules have been treated as Indian Christians. Persons of Indefinite Beliefs, such as Sceptic, Agnostics, etc., are not included in this Table. They have been shewn in Table VI under the heading "Others."

In order to secure a correct denomination of the Christian Sects an early circular was issued to all missionaries to give every Christian who belonged to their church a ticket shewing the correct denomination of his Christian Sect with instructions to produce the same at the time of Enumeration. In spite of this precaution several Christians did not return their sects. Endeavours were therefore made during the compilation to obtain the information as far as possible by sending out the Enumeration Books to the localities concerned.

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TABLE XV—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

DENOMINATION.	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
	Persons.	Sexes.		EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		AFRICO-INDIAN.		INDIAN.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL INDIA.	8,042	5,898	2,244	2,797	718	228	367	2,874	2,603
Anglican Communion.	2,234	2,424	600	2,478	478	76	87	79	24
Armenian.	7	4	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
Baptist.	223	31	227	18	96	—	—	12	161
Congregationalist.	11	7	4	8	—	—	—	2	4
Greek.	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran.	13	3	7	1	—	—	—	2	7
Methodist.	90	63	28	23	4	9	8	24	12
Minor Protestant Denominations.	69	31	3	—	—	—	—	31	3
Presbyterian.	2,413	1,281	1,145	94	73	3	3	1,133	1,049
Protestant (non-sectarian).	442	274	168	14	4	3	3	221	123
Quaker.	319	96	112	1	3	—	—	87	109
Roman Catholic.	2,211	1,203	1,008	127	24	100	160	966	513
Sacramentalist.	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not returned.	101	62	39	8	3	30	3	24	23

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVI.

### European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

This table shews the distribution of European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians in the Agency as a whole

The details of the Armenians included in different age groups in this Table are as under —

	16—18	18—30	30—40	40 and Over
Male		2	1	1
Female . . .	1	2		

TABLE XVI.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

Province	RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.												SYSTEM.												
	ALL AGES				6-10		10-14		14-16		16-18		18-20		20-24		24-28		28-32		32-36		36 and over.		
	Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICA	8,111	8,097	715	8,825	8,796	419	126	126	64	66	81	16	1,679	161	106	143	130	63	66	33	134	66	106	106	0

TABLE XVI.  
(b) ANGLO-INDIANS.

[illegible]

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVII.

### Occupation or means of livelihood.

This Table gives general information about occupation or means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole

The term "Partially Agriculturists" includes only those people whose Subsidiary Occupation falls under Groups 1-5

All occupations are divided into four main Classes and sub-divided into twelve Sub-Classes, fifty-six Orders and 191 Groups as prescribed for the present Census

It was necessary for local purposes to sub-divide certain Groups in this Table and Table XX These are shown below —

*Group 2* —Ordinary Cultivators

*Sub-group 2-a* —Helpers in agriculture

*Group 8* —Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc (Government Employés)

*Sub-group 8-a* —Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc (Indian States)

*Group 120* —Imperial Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services

*Sub-group 120-a* —Indian State Post Office

*Group 156* —Army, Imperial Service Troops

*Sub-group 156 a* —Army, Indian States

*Group 159* —Police (Imperial)

*Sub-group 159-a* —Police (Indian States)

*Group 162* —Service of Indian and Foreign States

*Sub-group 162-a* —Ruling Chiefs and their families

*Sub-group 162-b* —Indian State Officials

*Sub-group 162-c* —Indian State menials

*Group 180* —Government Pensioners

*Sub group 180-a* —Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and Indian State pensioners

Groups Nos 6, 16, 20, 21, 23, 33, 36, 62, 69, 74, 84, 92, 104, 105, 109, 157 and 158 being blank have been omitted from this Table and Table XX

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE

**CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY**

Class.	Sub-plant.	Order.	Group. Ex. and appropriation.	Total Wages and Dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALY ABSENT- TEEN.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	<b>8,907,823</b>	<b>2,812,808</b>	<b>1,844,619</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>2,733,796</b>
			<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.</b>	<b>4,971,989</b>	<b>1,837,404</b>	<b>961,771</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,848,738</b>
			<b>I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.</b>	<b>4,947,81</b>	<b>2,333,837</b>	<b>859,489</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1,841,879</b>
			<b>1. Tanning and Agriculture.</b>	<b>4,961,876</b>	<b>1,866,138</b>	<b>936,864</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>1,836,883</b>
			(a) Ordinary collection.	<b>4,869,863</b>	<b>1,817,433</b>	<b>879,876</b>			<b>1,713,879</b>
			1. Income from rent of Agricultural land.	<b>36,871</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>8,821</b>			<b>36,871</b>
			2. Ordinary cultivation.	<b>2,862,719</b>	<b>1,813,8</b>	<b>848,863</b>			<b>1,838,841</b>
			3. Apiculture, management of beehives (not glassware, etc., not collection, etc.)	<b>227,880</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>134,883</b>			<b>227,880</b>
			4. Farm animals.	<b>36,723</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,113</b>			<b>36,723</b>
			5. Field laborers.	<b>889,876</b>	<b>861,886</b>	<b>886,886</b>			<b>889,876</b>
			(b) Growers of special products and other gardening.	<b>87,886</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>86,873</b>
			7. Fruits, berries, vegetables, etc., vines, orchards, etc., etc., etc.	<b>23,886</b>	<b>8,711</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>23,886</b>
			(c) Forestry.	<b>17,883</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>17,883</b>
			8. Forest laborers, managers, guards, etc.	<b>43</b>					<b>43</b>
			9. Forest laborers, managers, guards, etc.	<b>8,7</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8,858</b>
			10. Wood-cutters, sawmills, etc., etc., etc.	<b>8,718</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8,878</b>
			11. Lumber collection.	<b>887</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>886</b>
			(d) Raising of farm stock.	<b>178,813</b>	<b>69,884</b>	<b>11,714</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>178,813</b>
			1. Cattle and buffalo breeders and herders.	<b>18,873</b>	<b>11,777</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>18,873</b>
			2. Sheep, goat and pig husbandry.	<b>1,886</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,886</b>
			3. Breeding of other animals (horses, mules, camels, etc., etc.)	<b>861</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>861</b>
			4. Breeding of other animals.	<b>87,877</b>	<b>87,184</b>	<b>16,873</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>88,873</b>
			(e) Raising of small animals.	<b>43</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>			<b>43</b>
			12. Birds, etc., etc.	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>			<b>86</b>
			13. Tanning and breeding.	<b>8,748</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8,777</b>
			14. Fishing.	<b>8,884</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8,784</b>
			15. Hunting.	<b>1,834</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,834</b>
			<b>II.—Exploitation of minerals.</b>	<b>4,448</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,883</b>
			1. Mines.	<b>2,883</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>888</b>			<b>2,883</b>
			2. Coal mines.	<b>2,883</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>888</b>			<b>2,883</b>
			3. Quarries of hard rocks.	<b>1,886</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,886</b>
			4. Quarries of soft rocks.	<b>1,886</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,886</b>
			5. Salt, etc.	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>88&lt;/</b>





TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION BY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued.

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents.
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY ACTIVE.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2				6	7	8	9	10
			13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	128,813	53,781	13,838	8,833	688	94,896
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	75. Hat, cap and furrier makers.	73	66	34	—	—	—	89
		77. Tailors, milliners, dress makers, dressers and milliners on dress.	26,513	11,844	4,864	734	23	14,873	
		79. Shoes, boot and shoemaker makers.	71,709	38,367	8,446	2,177	306	36,364	
		79. Other industries providing for dress, gloves, neckties, buttons, suspenders, coats, etc.	948	523	123	8	—	396	
		80. Washing, cleaning and drying.	26,873	11,869	8,963	1,453	306	15,739	
		81. Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers.	44,730	21,863	691	2,396	47	22,686	
		82. Other industries connected with the toilet (cosmetics, shampooing, bath houses, etc.).	124	88	8	1	—	113	
		14. Furriers.	264	138	1	—	—	126	
		83. Collar, necktie, overalls, pocket, etc.	236	136	1	—	—	109	
		15. Building Industries.	38,888	8,464	2,876	306	83	13,381	
	15. Building Industries.	84. Lumberjacks, sawmill workers.	2,566	813	177	36	1	1,736	
		85. Lumberjacks and mill workers.	948	540	307	47	—	361	
		86. First in pairs and joiners.	6,539	2,415	143	15	15	3,863	
		86. Builders of other than buildings made of lumber or saw-wood (carriage, furniture, cooperage, etc.).	6,156	1,520	667	43	—	2,369	
		16. Construction of means of transport.	138	86	—	—	—	57	
	16. Construction of means of transport.	89. Persons engaged in packing, forwarding or preparing motor vehicles or cycles.	86	17	—	—	—	11	
		91. Carriage, cart, saddle, etc. makers and wheelwrights.	67	31	—	—	—	36	
		17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motor power, etc.).	198	81	—	—	—	86	
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motor power, etc.).	93. Gas works and electric light power.	115	—	—	—	—	60	
		18. Other manufacturing and mechanical industries.	37,611	19,868	3,863	1,978	66	36,741	
	18. Other manufacturing and mechanical industries.	94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	688	31	31	3	—	643	
		95. Bookbinders and stitchers, overalls makers, etc.	863	363	7	—	—	15	
		96. Makers of musical instruments.	306	136	—	—	—	170	
		97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	948	613	1	—	—	336	
		98. Workers in precision plants and works, measuring, building, jewelry makers, glass, etc.	61,423	11,47	1,902	796	66	13,546	
		99. Makers of lamps or kinds or articles of other materials than glass and makers of lamps, lanterns, kerosene and kerosene lamps.	6,573	2,146	1,271	99	1	4,136	
		100. Toy like manufacturing with glass, leather, etc.	213	81	31	—	—	101	
		101. Others, including engravers, persons having their profession acquired in America and other plants of public entertainment, supply of public markets, etc.	81	349	1	1	—	194	
		102. Industries for the disposal of refuse, etc.	462	81	—	—	—	423	
		103. Transport, messenger, etc.	19, 14	8,171	711	344	41	4,736	
		17. Transport.	27,211	8,219	7 8	493	7	19,219	
	17. Transport.	105. Transport by water.	794	144	86	84	8	614	
		106. Laborers in harbor works and drydock.	1	1	—	—	—	—	
		107. Ship owners and their servants, ship brokers, etc.	14	—	—	—	—	—	
		108. Persons who have laborers employed on the maintenance of bridges, vias and roads (including construction).	14	—	—	—	—	—	
		111. Boat owners, boat men and row men.	723	346	12	11	1	613	

3. Preparation and supply of material substances—contd.

III.—Textiles—contd.

IV.—Transport.

B.—Frequencies and supply of material industries—contd.

III.—Industry—contd.

IV.—Transport



TABLE XVII.—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.					Dependents.
					SEX.		PARTIALLY EMPLOYED.		Dependents.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			21. Hauls, carts, motorcarts, etc.	8,882	2,908	581	888	43	8,781	
			122. Carriers of the District, carried water and box.	9,738	9,722	948	823	43	8,569	
			128. Owners and managers of bullocks, rickshaws, carts, etc., and their employees.	676	137	86	..	..	231	
			22. Other trade in foodstuffs	128,300	28,865	28,888	2,813	794	98,528	
			121. Fish dealers	1,177	971	326	4	134	848	
			122. Owners and drivers of rickshaws, carts, and other conveyances.	12,711	12,798	8,816	1,859	..	28,798	
			123. Dealers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, etc., etc.	21,846	8,134	7,891	444	248	9,981	
			124. Dealers of sweetmeats, sugar, rice and molasses.	8,874	1,888	149	11	8	1,784	
			125. Chandlers, betel nut, vegetable, fruit and other articles.	22,441	9,871	7,823	654	364	18,577	
			126. Grain and pulse dealers	47,1	18,881	8,879	1,846	14	23,881	
			127. Tobacco, opium, gun, etc., etc.	8,884	1,848	431	..	10	1,877	
			128. Dealers in cheap goods and food	1,877	471	123	21	..	773	
			129. Dealers in dry goods and tobacco.	8,919	4,844	1,823	21	43	8,841	
			24. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	1,884	684	114	21	8	136	
			25. Trade in ready-made clothing as well as other articles of dress as the shirt (kurta), waistcoat, pants, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc., etc.	4,844	684	11	11	8	436	
			26. Trade in jewelry	678	129	13	7	..	231	
			121. Trade in carpets, carpets, curtains and bedclothes	76	38	8	..	..	31	
			27. Dealers, dealing generally, provision, grocery, glassware, etc., etc., articles for purchasing, etc.	678	129	13	7	..	231	
			28. Trade in building materials	643	180	23	8	1	896	
			29. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and ready-made houses.	643	180	23	8	1	546	
			30. Trade in various articles of transport	11,882	4,718	828	887	7	8,273	
			124. Dealers and drivers in motor and transport, motor, rickshaws, etc., etc.	67	38	..	..	..	8	
			31. Dealers and drivers in all motor vehicles, etc.	8,878	8,842	1,18	194	6	8,823	
			32. Dealers and drivers of elephants, mules, horses, carts, etc., etc., etc.	4,858	1,873	158	191	8	8,823	
			33. Trade in food	12,881	8,822	4,188	88	23	8,821	
			34. Dealers in various articles, food, clothing, etc., etc., etc.	12,881	8,822	4,188	88	23	8,821	
			35. Trade in articles of women, and those pertaining to women and the arts and sciences.	12,881	8,822	4,188	88	23	8,821	
			36. Trade in various articles, jewelry, etc., etc., etc.	8,873	841	12	38	..	1,873	
			37. Dealers in various articles, jewelry, etc., etc., etc.	1,873	1,873	1,873	12	12	8,873	
			38. Dealers, etc., etc., etc.	823	823	11	1	..	44	
			39. Trade in other articles	21,872	12,821	8,822	877	88	12,272	
			121. Dealers in soap, etc., etc., etc.	88	..	..	..	..	88	
			122. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			123. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			124. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			125. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			126. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			127. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			128. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	
			129. Dealers in various articles, etc., etc., etc.	8,871	8,871	1,871	154	15	12,871	

3. Preparation and supply of material and services—continued.

—Trade and industry—continued.

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class	Sub-class.	Order	Group No and occupation	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS				Dependants	
					TOTAL		PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST			
					Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS					282,074	114,332	10,208	7,230	226	157,534
VI—Public Force					86,427	39,923	3,27	2,399	23	46,177
41. Army					43,182	20,440		560		22,742
15. Army (Imperial)					6,947	4,713				2,234
156. Army Imperial service troops					3,148	1,491				1,657
156-a. Army Indian States					33,087	14,230		560		18,861
44. Police					43,245	10,483	327	1,839	23	23,435
159. Police (Imperial)					1,350	487		3		800
159-a. Police (Indian State)					10,262	8,967		370		10,295
160. Village watchman					22,627	10,020	327	1,406	23	12,271
VII—Public Administration					124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421
45. Public Administration					124,857	46,936	3,500	2,402	43	74,421
161. Service of the State					3,000	1,736		2		2,165
162. Service of Indian and Foreign States—										
(a) Ruling Chiefs and their families					432	40	1			382
(b) Indian State Officials					20,382	11,083	31	220	16	15,268
(c) Indian State menials					60,621	22,571	2,448	904	3	35,602
163. Municipal and other local (not Village) service					14,780	4,480	070	01		9,630
164. Village officials and servants other than watchman					18,736	7,018	350	1,212	24	11,368
VIII—Professions and liberal arts					70,700	27,473	6,381	2,435	160	36,936
46. Religion					30,084	15,107	2,060	1,082	48	18,708
165. Priests ministers, etc.					10,070	7,007	524	1,271	32	8,488
166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries etc.					1,807	717	141	40		940
167. Catechists readers church and mission service					1,545	444	107	17	1	901
168. Temple burial or burning ground service pilgrim conductors, circumcisers					10,633	6,060	1,207	654	15	8,367
47. Law					2,923	845			22	2,083
169. Lawyers of all kinds including haziis law agents and mukhtars					1,838	401			6	1,377
170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers etc.					1,085	384			16	700
48. Medicine					6,460	1,602	1,267	27	29	3,000
171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons					3,124	945	85	22	5	2,004
172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders nurses massagers etc.					3,336	657	1,182	5	24	1,506
49. Instruction					7,541	3,052	303	67		4,183
173. Professors and teachers of all kinds					7,186	2,885	200	60		4,011
174. Clerks and servants connected with education					355	107	16	1		172
50. Letters and arts and sciences					17,788	6,777	2,730	337	83	8,272
175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.					5	1				4
176. Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes					2,468	972	183	54	36	1,313
177. Authors editors journalists, artists photographers, sculptors astronomers, meteorologists botanists astrologers, etc.					1,232	547	15	10		670
178. Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers actors and dancers					12,440	4,507	2,422	251	48	5,451
179. Conjurers, acrobats fortune tellers, reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.					1,643	690	110	17		834

TABLE XVII—OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—GENERAL TABLE—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and occupation.	Total workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents
					TOTAL.		PARTIALLY AVAILABLE.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D—Miscellaneous.	IX—Persons living on their income.	1	D.—MISCELLANEOUS.	622,926	233,818	182,536	6,946	798	222,912
			IX.—Persons living on their income.	22,229	4,966	1,822	101	7	7,767
			61. Persons living principally on their income.	12,706	4,806	1,800	101	7	5,362
			62. Government Pensioners.	230	112	50	101	7	300
			100-a. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), and not systematically leaders and their partners.	2,361	1,051	1,310	101	7	1,064
			X.—Domestic service.	29,117	22,227	22,464	1,220	223	26,416
			61. Domestic service.	112,117	92,227	92,464	1,220	223	104,616
			62. Domestic service.	29,117	22,227	22,464	1,220	223	26,416
			100. Private domestic service, including butlers, valets, etc.	4,140	3,220	3,220	1,220	223	5,362
			101. Private domestic service, including butlers, valets, etc.	793	620	620	1,220	223	1,064
			XI.—I. self-employed, described occupations.	20,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			61. General labor which do not include domestic service.	112,212	120,240	122,207	1,220	223	122,200
			100. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	4,140	3,220	3,220	1,220	223	5,362
			101. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	793	620	620	1,220	223	1,064
			102. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	220	120	120	1,220	223	1,064
			103. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	220,24	122,207	122,207	1,220	223	122,200
D—Miscellaneous.	XII—Persons living on their income.	2	XII.—Persons living on their income.	20,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			61. General labor which do not include domestic service.	112,212	120,240	122,207	1,220	223	122,200
			100. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	4,140	3,220	3,220	1,220	223	5,362
			101. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	793	620	620	1,220	223	1,064
			102. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	220	120	120	1,220	223	1,064
			103. Miscellaneous occupations, including butlers, valets, etc.	220,24	122,207	122,207	1,220	223	122,200
			XIII.—Unemployed.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			61. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			100. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			101. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			102. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			103. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			XIV.—Unemployed.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			61. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200
			100. Unemployed, including butlers, valets, etc.	10,0	220,24	2,207	1,220	223	122,200

## IMPERIAL TABLE XVIII.

### **Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.**

This Table shows the Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists for the Agency as a whole  
It is divided into four parts —

- (a) Rent Receivers, *i e*, Group 1 of Table XVII,
- (b) Rent payers, *i e*, Groups 2 and 2-a of Table XVII,
- (c) Agents, etc, Farm Servants and Field labourers, *i e*, Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII, and
- (d) Growers of special products and market gardening, *i e*, Groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII.

TABLE XVII.—(a) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT RECEIVERS.

OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.			OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION.		
	Persons	Males.	Females		Persons.	Males.	Females
	1	2	3		1	2	3
Total number of Rent Receivers (Actual Workers)	11,490	8,978	2,511	Money-lenders and grain dealers	251	250	22
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations				Other traders of all kinds	236	310	48
(a) Agricultural	4,213	3,714	494	Princes	100	141	8
Rent receivers	396	2,073	191	Clerks of all kinds	62	82	10
Rent payers	2,305	2,078	170	School Masters	23	23	1
Agricultural labourers	61	45	16	Lawyers	11	11	—
(b) Non-agricultural	1,917	1,611	303	Estates Agents and Managers	16	13	4
Government (Indian State) servants of all kinds	161	180	4	Medical Practitioners	11	11	—
				Artisans	13	13	1
				Others	821	613	209

TABLE XVIII.—(b) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF RENT PAYERS.

Total number of Rent Payers (Actual Workers)	1,433,440	632,124	432,606	Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	1,879	1,781	77
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations				Fishermen and boatmen	808	710	61
(a) Agricultural	11,774	60,367	11,400	Money-lenders and grain dealers	3,319	3,143	404
Rent receivers	11,774	60,367	11,400	Traders of all kinds	3,321	3,467	367
Rent payers	11,774	60,367	11,400	Oil pressers	1,830	2,073	468
Agricultural labourers	10,617	4,823	3,024	Weavers	1,190	1,067	111
(b) Non-agricultural	54,666	60,811	7,615	Potters	1,683	1,371	211
General labourers	6,013	5,461	2,671	Barbers	2,183	2,183	—
Village watchmen	1,641	1,613	42	Washermen	874	719	118
Cattle breeders and milkmen	2,670	2,196	341	Blacksmiths and Carpenters	2,863	2,723	140
				Fruit, etc. growers	1,013	863	319
				Others	4,338	21,731	1,907

TABLE XIX.—(c) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

Total number of Agricultural Labourers (Actual Workers)	670,741	296,878	254,871	Cattle breeders and milkmen	477	295	181
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations				Mill hands	16	7	8
(a) Agricultural	1,601	1,021	377	Fishermen and boatmen	237	183	33
Rent receivers	180	83	65	Rice pounders	6	6	1
Rent payers	1,381	839	333	Traders of all kinds	207	126	71
Agricultural labourers	216	144	102	Oil pressers	382	144	249
(b) Non-agricultural	13,232	8,673	6,599	Weavers	390	232	139
General labourers	8,833	1,671	1,641	Potters	347	111	136
Village watchmen	237	233	44	Leather workers	1,977	1,613	141
				Washermen	226	123	81
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	234	211	77
				Others	6,972	2,426	2,844

TABLE XX.—(d) SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF FRUIT FLOWER, VEGETABLE GROWERS ETU.

Total number of Fruit, Flower Vegetable Growers (Actual Workers)	12,763	8,721	2,922	Cattle breeders and milkmen	3	—	3
Number of actual workers who returned subsidiary occupations				Government (Indian State) employees of all kinds	—	—	—
(a) Agricultural	2,313	1,647	633	Fishermen and boatmen	—	—	—
Rent receivers	73	44	9	Money-lenders and grain dealers	—	—	—
Rent payers	2,619	1,673	644	Traders of all kinds	—	—	—
Agricultural labourers	216	144	102	Oil pressers	—	—	—
(b) Non-agricultural	636	311	273	Weavers	—	—	—
General labourers	316	174	156	Washermen	—	—	—
Village watchmen	—	—	—	Potters	—	—	—
				Barbers	—	—	—
				Blacksmiths and Carpenters	—	—	—
				Others	217	297	130

## IMPERIAL TABLE XIX

### *Mixed occupations.*

This Table shows for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (*a*) Principal, and (*b*) Subsidiary means of livelihood for the Agency as a whole



TABLE XIX.—SHOWING FOR CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RETURNED EACH OCCUPATION AS THEIR (A) PRINCIPAL AND (B) SUBSIDIARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Occupation	A.	B.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR ONLY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION (OCCUPATION A) AS THEIR ONLY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD			
			Males	Females	Total	Per cent	Males	Females	Total	Per cent	Males	Females	Total	Per cent
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL INDIA														
Unemployed			204,771	299,428	504,199	3.803	219	88	307	0.001	1,112	267	1,379	0.010
Cattle dealer			22,425	8,023	30,448	2.319	279	88	367	0.001	75	25	100	0.000
Money lender			8,896	2,081	10,977	0.836	645	39	684	0.005	293	23	316	0.002
Peasant			2,290	643	2,933	0.226	120	—	120	0.000	48	1	49	0.000
Field labourer			24,358	33,126	57,484	4.421	323	44	367	0.003	490	8	498	0.004
Cattle breeder			2,571	1,899	4,470	0.344	313	96	409	0.003	186	18	204	0.002
Product seller			7,908	8,847	16,755	1.283	431	73	504	0.004	47	12	59	0.000

## IMPERIAL TABLE XX.

### **Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependants in different occupations.**

This table deals with the distribution of Occupations by Religion showing combined figures for actual workers and dependants for both sexes

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and description.	EXHIBITION BY EXHIBITOR.							Others.
				Indian.	Yam-land.	Japan.	China.	Australia.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			<b>CENTRAL INDIA.</b>	8,997,022	8,218,170	821,820	44,431	9,863	828,449	2,422	
			<b>A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.</b>	4,871,896	2,694,867	98,363	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			<b>1.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.</b>	4,871,896	2,694,867	98,363	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			<b>1.—Pasture and Agriculture.</b>	4,871,896	2,694,867	98,363	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(a) Ordinary cultivation.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			1. Cereals from land of Agriculture.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			Ordinary cultivation.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			2. a. Wheat in agriculture.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			2. b. Other cereals, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			3. Fruits, vegetables, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			4. Fruits, vegetables, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			5. Fruits, vegetables, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			6. Fruits, vegetables, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(b) Groves of special products and market gardening.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			7. Fruits, vegetables, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(c) Forestry.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			1. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			2. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			3. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			4. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			5. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			6. Forest products, etc.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(d) Raising of farm stock.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			1. Cattle and horses bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			2. Sheep, goats and pigs bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			3. Poultry, etc., bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			4. Poultry, etc., bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(e) Raising of other stock.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			1. Horses, etc., bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(f) Raising of small animals.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			1. Birds, etc., bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			2. Fish, etc., bred and raised.	2,994,903	2,694,867	2,808	2,808	828	808,808	130	
			(g) Raising and breeding.	2,994,903							

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class.	Sub-class.	Order	Group No and occupation	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others
					Hindus.	Musal mans	Jains	Christians.	Aulmists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N.—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd</i>	III—Industry— <i>contd</i>	7 Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	7—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	24 383	24,083	292		9		
			39 Tanners curriers leather dressers and leather dyers, etc	20,872	20 083	181		8		
			40 Makers of leather articles, such as trunks water bags saddlery or harness etc etc excluding articles of dress	3,399	3,278	111				
			41 Forriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles brush makers	104	104					
			42 Bone ivory, horn shell etc workers (except button)	18	18					
		8. Wood	8—Wood	94 234	93,259	709	1	99	188	28
			43 Sawyers	308	250	50	1		5	
			44 Carpenters turners and joiners etc	44 015	43 300	515		90	100	28
			45 Basket makers and other indotries of woody material includingleaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboos reeds or similar materials	40 033	40,709	144		3	77	
		9 Metals	9—Metals	47,387	42,253	4 694	63	31	268	80
			46 Forging and rolling of iron and other metals smelters	3 152	3 132	20				
			47 Makers of arms guns, etc	367	256	111				
			48 Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	34 712	31 295	3 020	11	31	200	80
			49 Workers in brass copper and bell metal smelters	7,122	0 437	634	51			
		10 Ceramics	50 Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin zinc lead quick silver etc) smelters	2,031	1,133	697	1			
			51 Workers in mints die-sinkers etc	3		3				
			10—Ceramics	57 794	56,524	955		3	12	
			52 Makers of glass and crystal ware	60	23	33				
			53 Makers of glass bangles glass beads and necklaces and glass car studs etc	2 484	1 791	000				
			54 Makers of porcelain and crockery	70	67	3				
			55 Pottery and earthen pipe and bowl makers	51 540	51 468	70			12	
			56 Brick and tile makers	3,027	3 482	142		3		
			57 Others (mosaic tile mica alabaster etc) workers	8		8				
		11 Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	32,005	31 080	885	1	1	38	
			58 Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	1 007	630	454			7	
			59 Manufacture of grated and mineral waters and ice	109	98	11				
			60 Manufacture of dyes pigments and ink	2,8	241	17				
			61 Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	20 080	20 740	243	1	1	1	
		12 Food industries	62 Manufacture of paper card board and paper mache	25		25				
			63 Others (soap candles lin encaustic perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	530	305	135			30	
			12—Food industries	25 986	18 657	5,970	1,169	1	168	31
			65 Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	7 110	5 408	1,228	315	1	168	2
			66 Bakers and biscuit makers	303	132	261				
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	67 Grain parchers etc	5 630	4 611	690	443		2	3
			68 Butchers	0 358	2,716	3 830				
			69 Buttery cheese and ghee makers	123	47	70				
			70 Makers of sugar molasses and gur	1	1					
			71 Sweetmeat makers preparers of jam and condiments etc	5 254	4 720	112	410			3
		13 Industries of dress and the toilet	72 Brewers and distillers	110	75	13				22
			73 Manufacturers of tobacco opium and ganja	1 001	938	61	1			1
			13—Industries of dress and the toilet	192,818	180,550	12,015	84	90	40	27
			76 Hat cap and turban makers	172	67	93	0	3		
			77 Tailors, milliners dress makers darners and embroiderers oo linen	32 012	20 108	3 577	07	78	18	4
			78 Shoe boot and sandal makers	72 700	71,552	1 188		0	11	
			79 Other industries pertaining to dress gloves socks garters, belts buttons umbrellas canes, etc	648	403	155				
			80 Washing cleaning and dyeing	34 075	28 457	0 211	1		5	1
			81 Barbers hair dressers and wig makers	51 470	50 702	727	7		12	22
			82 Other industries connected with the toilet (tattoosers sham pooters, bath houses, etc)	181	117	64				



TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class.	Sub-class	Order	Group No and occupation.	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others
					Hindus.	Musal mans	Jains	Christians.	Animists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>contd</i>	IV—Transport— <i>contd</i>	21 Transport by road	21—Transport by road	19,208	14 415	4,435	127	47	179	5
			111 Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	207	170	34			2	1
			112 Labourers employed on roads and bridges	6 436	6 053	303			80	
			113 Owners managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	160	106	33		20		1
			114 Owners managers, and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	0 741	3 423	3,085	115	22	93	3
			115 Palki, etc bearers and owners	328	318	12	5		1	
			116 Pack elephant camel mule ass and bullock owners and drivers	3 423	2 058	459				
			117 Porters and messengers	1 913	1 389	509	7	5	3	
		22 Transport by rail	22.—Transport by rail	15,102	10 656	3 118	48	929	152	180
			118 Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	13 080	8 965	2 228	47	926	115	109
			110 Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	2 022	1 691	290	1	3	37	
	23 Post office telegraph, and telephones, services		23—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services.	2,222	1,730	324	16	52	69	30
			120 Imperial Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	2 087	1 034	302	16	53	57	25
			120 a State Post Office	135	96	22			12	5
	V—Trade.		V—TRADE	319 078	236 630	42,238	34,938	112	4,776	332
			24.—Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	21,616	15 710	1,284	6 589	9	1	34
			121 Bank managers money lenders, exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers and their employes	21 610	13 710	1 284	6 560	0	1	34
			25—Brokerage, commission and export.	6,147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
			122 Brokers' commission agents commercial travellers warehouse owners and employes	6 147	3,888	793	1,441	10	12	3
			26.—Trade in textiles	21,113	11,164	4,818	5 094	2	12	23
			123 Trade in piece goods wool cotton silk, hair and other textiles.	21,113	11 164	4,818	5 094	2	12	23
			27—Trade in skins leather and furs	1,504	1 009	468	27			
			124 Trade in skins leather furs feathers horn etc	1,504	1,009	468	27			
			28—Trade in wood	1,172	605	492	45			30
			125 Trade in wood (not firewood) cork bark bamboo thatch, etc.	1 172	605	492	45			30
			29—Trade in metals	1,310	1,045	215	45			4
			126 Trade in metals machinery knives tools etc	1 310	1 040	215	45			4
			30—Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	145	139	2				4
			127 Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	145	139	2				4

TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—continued

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Occup. No. and description.	Total No. of persons and dependants.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.					Others.
					Jehovah's.	Muslims.	Jains.	Christians.	Atheists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			21.—Trade in chemical products.	4,120	9,321	825	7	1	27	4
			22.—Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum products, etc.).	4,725	9,321	825		1	27	9
			23.—Hides, skins, furs, etc.	8,808	8,846	679	9	7	64	72
			24.—Woolen and other fabrics, ready-made and in the raw.	9,250	8,755	266	9	—	64	48
			25.—Cotton and man-made fabrics, ready-made and in the raw.	606	93	273	7	7	—	27
			26.—Other trade in household goods.	126,806	106,779	27,026	17,063	28	8,527	64
			27.—Fish and shellfish.	1,377	1,377	—	—	—	1	1
			28.—Groceries and other articles of food, and other commodities.	87,311	48,367	4,106	4,006	9	—	—
			29.—Sellers of milk, butter, eggs, etc.	26,540	21,223	1,664	122	1	—	—
			30.—Sellers of garments, shoes, etc.	8,304	8,706	171	126	—	—	—
			31.—Clothing, footwear, and other articles.	23,41	9,378	4,315	213	—	91	11
			32.—Cotton and woolen goods.	47	23,000	9,321	10,079	16	17	23
			33.—Tobacco, opium, etc.	1,304	8,723	104	100	1	—	9
			34.—Furniture, carpets, etc.	1,227	813	411	—	—	—	—
			35.—Jewelry, watches, etc.	14,736	16,734	706	7	1	1,000	—
			36.—Trade in clothing and textile goods.	1,361	1,233	230	20	9	—	—
			37.—Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and in shoes (leather, rubber, etc.).	1,361	1,233	230	20	9	—	—
			38.—Trade in hardware.	479	206	106	27	—	—	1
			39.—Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	79	43	97	—	—	—	—
			40.—Hardware, including tools, machinery, etc.	679	223	19	17	—	—	1
			41.—Trade in building materials.	643	223	123	—	—	—	—
			42.—Trade in building materials other than bricks, lime and sandy materials.	413	219	123	—	—	—	—
			43.—Trade in means of transport.	11,201	2,806	2,432	17	3	206	1
			44.—Trucks and heavy machinery.	97	100	26	4	—	—	—
			45.—Trucks and heavy machinery, etc.	4,214	4,313	1,079	—	9	184	—
			46.—Trucks and heavy machinery, etc.	4,214	2,844	1,071	9	—	44	1
			47.—Trade in food.	12,801	9,323	2,013	23	—	663	9
			48.—Trucks to Government, military, etc.	12,801	9,340	2,413	23	—	913	—
			49.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the arts and sciences.	12,801	4,306	2,006	214	11	—	11
			50.—Dresses in process of manufacture, ready-made and in the raw.	8,725	8,173	93	600	—	—	—
			51.—Trucks in common use for all purposes, including transport, etc.	7,061	4,977	1,061	4	4	—	13
			52.—Trucks in common use for all purposes, including transport, etc.	813	126	171	19	7	—	—

B.—Preparation and supply of material and goods.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—*continued*

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group No and occupation	Total No of workers and dependants	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION					Others
					Hindus	Musal mans	Jains	Christians	Animists	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B—Preparation and supply of material substances— <i>continued</i>	V—Trade— <i>continued</i>	40 Trade of other sorts	40—Trade of other sorts	31,033	20,072	7,435	3,379	33	8	108
			151 Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc	99	89	7	3			
			152 General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	19,871	12,250	4,957	2,609	33	7	15
			153 Itinerant traders, pedlars hawkers, etc.	6,835	4,469	1,701	602		1	2
			154 Other trades (including farmers of pounds tolls and markets)	4,223	3,204	710	100			69
	VI—Public force.	41 Army	C—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	232,074	205,855	65,600	1,256	5,110	3,207	1,040
			VI—PUBLIC FORCE	88,427	58,854	24,020	89	2,952	2,139	373
			41—Army	43,182	28,515	13,035	57	2,924	236	315
			155 Army (Imperial)	6,947	2,721	1,357		2,820	3	40
			156 Army Imperial service troops	3,148	1,206	1,507		10	102	233
			156-a Army Indian States	33,037	22,498	10,171	57	04	231	80
			44—Police	43,245	30,339	10,983	32	28	1,603	58
			159 Police (Imperial)	1,356	651	557	2	0	122	5
			159-a Police (Indian State)	10,262	10,137	8,690	30	10	300	45
			160 Village watchman	22,627	19,541	1,748		9	1,325	4
C—Public administration and liberal arts	VII—Public administration	45 Public Administration	VII—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	898	375
			45—Public Administration	124,857	89,592	32,552	696	644	898	375
			161 Service of the State	8,900	2,045	1,311	36	330	23	155
			162 Service of Indian and Foreign States —							
			a Ruling Chiefs and their families.	432	417	15				
			b Indian State Officials	26,392	20,053	5,531	284	107	11	80
			c Indian State menials	60,621	43,627	16,171	230	118	364	95
			163 Municipal and other local (not Village) service	14,786	5,525	8,020	63	83	400	40
			164 Village officials and servants other than watchmen	19,730	17,015	684	78	5	150	4
	VIII—Professions and liberal arts.	46 Religion	VIII—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	70,790	59,409	9,024	471	1,514	70	292
			46—Religion	38,084	33,598	1,424	177	808	2	59
			165 Priests ministers, etc	15,079	15,354	444	97	129		
			166 Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries etc	1,807	1,402	287	33	84	1	55
			167 Catechists readers church and mission service	1,545	918	20	9	592		
			168 Temple burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors circumcisers.	16,633	15,922	667	33	1	1	4
		47 Law	47—Law	2,923	2,031	602	45		2	28
			169 Lawyers of all kinds including Kazi law agents and mukhtars	1,838	1,248	531	29		2	28
			170 Lawyers clerks petition writers, etc	1,090	803	271	15			
		48 Medicine	48—Medicine	6,462	4,833	1,249	57	297	6	52
			171 Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists oculists and veterinary surgeons.	3,124	2,201	700	47	124		47
			172 Midwives vaccinators, compounders nurses masseurs, etc.	3,338	2,632	544	10	143		5
	IX—Instruction.	49 Instruction	49—Instruction	7,541	5,643	1,332	160	229	1	76
			173 Professors and teachers of all kinds.	7,186	6,350	1,290	108	227		70
			174 Clerks and servants connected with education.	355	293	80	2	2	1	1



TABLE XX.—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDANTS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS—concluded

Class.	Sub-class.	Order.	Group No. and description.	Total No. of workers and dependants.	DECOMPOSITION BY RELIGION.						Others.
					Muslims.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Atheists.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
C.—Public administration and Social Services.	VIII.—Public and Social Services.	VI.—Public and Social Services.	166.—Lithers and arts and sciences	21,798	12,861	4,837	88	112	88	77	
			175. Public affairs, stenographers, etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			176. Architects, engineers, engineers and their employees.	2,888	2,888	888	16	12	8	13	
			177. Authors, editors, journalists, artists, stenographers, composers, secretaries, stenographers, typists, etc.	1,328	2,888	588	8	88	—	18	
			178. Music composition and conductors, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers.	12,440	2,888	2,879	7	13	16	8	
			179. Composers, acrobats, fortune tellers, jugglers, artists of caricatures and other artists.	1,413	1,11	613	8	—	1	—	
			B.—MISCELLANEOUS	621,648	148,198	88,711	2,888	1,883	88,113	888	
			IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	12,798	7,888	4,888	787	88	88	113	
			81.—Persons living principally on their income.	12,798	2,888	2,888	787	88	88	118	
			82.—Government Pensioners	12,798	2,888	2,888	787	88	88	118	
D.—Manufactures.	IX.—Persons living on their income.	X.—Domestic service.	180.—Government Pensioners	12,798	2,888	2,888	787	88	88	118	
			181.—Persons living other than of agricultural land, land and stockholding lands and their pensioners.	12,798	2,888	2,888	787	88	88	118	
			X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	112,117	88,888	18,888	884	881	1,888	88	
			B.—Domestic service	112,117	88,888	18,888	884	881	1,888	88	
			81. Domestic service	112,117	88,888	18,888	884	881	1,888	88	
			182. Cooks, waiter service, dress-makers, hairdressers and other indoor services.	4,088	2,888	1,210	1	88	1	8	
			183. Private grooms, valets, dog boys, etc.	788	884	213	13	—	—	7	
			184. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			XI.—CHIEFLY DEPENDENT OCCUPATIONS.	61,883	88,175	21,888	1,875	888	21,718	113	
			81.—General terms which do not include definite occupations.	61,883	88,175	21,888	1,875	888	21,718	118	
E.—Manufactures.	XI.—Manufactures.	11. General terms which do not include definite occupations.	185. Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	4,183	2,811	1,884	78	21	—	88	
			186. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in mercantile offices, warehouses, and shops.	9,788	7,877	1,817	888	7	87	81	
			187. Miscellaneous otherwise unspecified laborers and various otherwise unspecified.	883	811	87	887	888	21,818	8	
			88. 788	888,888	88,887	887	888	21,818	28		
			XII.—CHIEFLY DEPENDENT	188,798	87,778	11,778	118	8	1,887	8	
			81.—Lithers of lith. services and other services.	8,883	8,883	818	7	—	818	—	
			82. Lithers of lith. services and other services.	8,883	8,888	18	7	1	818	—	
			B.—General, various, professions	88,178	81,883	11,871	111	7	883	8	
			81. B. 88	88,883	87,881	11,811	171	7	817	8	
			82. Professions and professions	871	871	887	—	—	8	—	
F.—Manufactures.	XII.—Manufactures.	81. Other unspecified non-productive industries.	81.—Other unspecified non-productive industries.	878	813	88	—	—	—	—	
			82. Other unspecified non-productive industries.	878	8	87	—	—	—	—	

## IMPERIAL TABLE XXI.

### ***Occupation by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.***

Part A only of this Table has been compiled, Part B which is optional being omitted. It gives statistics for the occupations of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Armenians and certain castes selected on local conditions. The occupations are arranged under 12 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification given in Table XVII. Columns 6 and 7 throw light on the extent to which traditional caste occupations are followed, while column 8 is intended to make it possible to discount the tendency of functional castes to return their traditional occupations as their principal means of livelihood. The figures in column 9 onward are exclusive of those shown in column 6.



## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

## OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS		III. INDUSTRY		IV. TRANSPORT		VI. PUBLIC FORCE		VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.			IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR OWN INCOME.		XI. INSUFFICIENTLY ORIENTED OCCUPATIONS.		XII. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.		Serial Number
Owners managers, clerks etc.	Labourers.	Owners, managers clerks etc.	Artisans and other work men	Owners managers, ship officers etc.	Labourers, boatmen, carters, paliki bearers etc.	V Trade	Commissioned and gazetted officers.	Others.	Gazetted officers.	Others.	Religious.	Lawyers, doctors and teachers.	Others.	Persons living on their own income.	Domestic services	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., other wise unspecified.	Labourers unspecified.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1
50 40	1,140 692	231 09	2,052 837	82 4	2,708 100	5,992 2,842	248	4,518 29	301 27	10,025 600	102 112	449 72	1,443 806	1,573 1,251	17,756 4,306	835 150	51,427 63,123	11,185 8,394	
50 40	1,035 038	249 09	1,030 809	10 1	2,588 153	5,850 2,560	77	2,203 29	209 24	8,950 554	72 50	388 35	1,231 728	1,472 1,102	15,767 4,128	770 140	44,206 56,396	10,792 8,097	1
2 40	12 3	48 2	69 10	1 1	94 3		2	36 33	361 5	10 1	10 1	49 1	150 32	270 200	980 106	195 7	313 532	80 40	2
	11 1	27 2	37 2	1	26 2		2	10 2	157 1	3 18		18 35	69 7	33 45	837 46	93 4	103 88	27 10	
	2	1	1		27			7	50			9	5	100 31	05 4	8 2	47 108	13 4	
					6				11					1 2	17		15 29	0 14	
	6	7	1		9			1	3			5	17 0	0 3	44 28	0	53 41	0 12	
									1				40	7	7 1		1 0	1 5	
	2	10	12 4		3 1			4	1	53 1	4	4 1	3 12	68 51	264 10	5	44 117	8	
	1	2 1	14		3			3	0	21 1	1	7	2	18 14	84 8	2 1	15 24	7 1	
	3	2	5 3		20			2		50 2	2	0	8 7	44 47	132 0	21	35 110	0	
	21	28 14	30 7		147 163		4	10		48 2			25 42	7 47	132 20	5	1,898 1,309	89 77	3
	8	1	10 10		0 46			47 8		111 3	2 1	0	14 1	12 21	135 21	11 1	381 418	914 381	4
	57 11		14 2		34 7		25	152		338 8	1 3		20 2	14 12	612 5	3	1,691 1,832	52 15	5
	0		25 4		17			62		82 5		1	11 7	2	193 53	3	1,181 1,010	61 11	6
17	39 39	21 2	109 37	0	343 0	1,586 350	20	1,283 11	148 3	3,254 110			273 30	281 188	1,853 776	128 54	1,507 1,040	7,701 0,314	7
	1 6	2	2	2	7	52 12	4	70	8	110 3			17 7	8 11	100 31	2	53 85	233 130	
1	4 3	3	8	2	60	242 58	8	616	31	764 30			42 2	25 5	100 68	0	765 440	093 500	
1	2 3	5 2	41 11	2	57 1	347 70	5	320	10 2	0,8 8			40 0	10 20	66 58	500 100	22 476	1,232 449	
15	32 26	3	20 1		212 4	813 184	8	217	55	914 12			58 107	50 1	606 470	88 11	820 828	5,024 4,981	
	2	7	30 11		5 4	103 20	1	24 10	27 1	614 47			48 6	23 8	41 10	305 22	3 00	516 134	
		1	2 14	3	2	29 3		1 1	5	101 1			29 5	7 2	10 3	40 4	5 00	65 18	
3	255 223	1	600 170		305 24	260 170		10 7		1,076 18	1	1	223 215	111 225	2,814 921	37 12	18,83 28,248	469 149	8
	3	10	152 123		40	72 63		4		787 129			10 1	19 28	170 85	4	508 507	21 40	0
	100 100	39 90	17		140	07 26	1	29	1	47 5	1	2	1 7	22 37	383 4,995	1 0	3,933 4,995	16 173	10
	18	10	81 34	1	124 10	109 82	7	149	1	372 0	8 3	1	7 40	30 27	362 59	7	1,074 1,177	142 41	11
	1	5	2 13		4	74 87		3		0	0	2	8	1 8	9 8		40 20	6	12
2	21 12 12 7	20	22 2	1	07	1,480 710		20	4	62 2	7 3	2	43 7	71 51	314 53	130 21	506 846	31 55	13
			3 14		17	81 22	3	307		264 0			8	20 51	102 37	7 15	382 673	50 37	14
			3 0		8	30 10				10 5	6 21		2 2	39 1	523 37	2 1	870 1,162	30 44	15
8	305 51	22	3		594	104 79		8 1		63 2		1	10 0	48 10	4,084 607	0 1	4,821 4,867	126 106	16
3	6. 20		10 20		2	18 17				73	24 16		178 2	73 5	333 41	2	071 1,835	40 43	17
2	13 42 4	62	451 241	3	200 2	109 60			44 20	640 150	4 1	41 8	6 89	46 81	410 326	28 1	1,130 901	60 10	18
			22		112 6	33 103		14		151			3 21	14 25	280 32	5	585 855	64 13	19
1			57		4	45		18		25			24	5	37	1	111	3	20

TABLE XXI.—OCCUPATION BY

[illegible]

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

[illegible]



## IMPERIAL TABLE XXII.

### Industrial Statistics.

This Table is based on information specially collected through the Managers of Industrial Establishments employing not less than 10 persons. Establishments in which several Industries falling under different groups are carried on, such as, Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework, have been classified under the Industry which is carried on most.

2 The Table is divided into 7 parts —

*Part I* —Provincial Summary of Establishments classified according to the strength and nature of each. In this Part Establishments using mechanical power are shown under “ A ” and those not using it under “ B ”

*Part II* —Distribution of Industries by States

*Part III* —Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers

*Part IV* —Caste or Race and Birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their occupation

*Part V* —Caste or Race and Birthplace of unskilled labourers

(In Parts IV and V only those castes the strength of which was more than 100 and 200 respectively have been shown )

*Part VI* —Details of power used in Industries

*Part VII* —Details of looms used in Textile Industries



TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

(Note.—In this part A indicates establishments in which unskilled power is used and B those in which it is not used.)

Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishments, and general character of industry (as far as possible).	Total no persons employed.		Sexes.		Employment by type of industry.		Employment by sex.		Employment by age.		Employment by caste.		Employment by religion.		Remarks.	
		Males.	Females.	Unskilled.	Semi-skilled.	Skilled.	Total.	Unskilled.	Semi-skilled.	Skilled.	Total.	Unskilled.	Semi-skilled.	Skilled.	Total.	Remarks.	
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.		B.		Total.		Unskilled.		Semi-skilled.		Skilled.		Total.			
Cotton Spinning.		A.															

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																				
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF				SKILLED WORKMEN					UNSKILLED LABOURERS					REMARKS	
			Males	Females.	Managers		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Technical Staff	Clerical Staff	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Males	Females		
					Europeans	Indians.					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
IV.—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES— <i>contd.</i>																				
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Total	3	4,080	823		3	5	23		210			2,581	444	1,303	283	574	101		
	400 and over	3	4,000	823		3	5	23		210			2,581	444	1,303	283	574	101		
(c)	Total	2	100		1	2	1			1			72				23			
Woolen Kalm and Durry Weaving Factories.	Total	2	100		1	2	1			1			72				23			
	{ 20-50	1	40			1	1			1			15				23			
B	{ 50-100	1	60			1	1			1			57				23			
(d)	Total	3	114	31		2	2	4		0			78	11	20	20				
Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory	Total	1	24		1	1	1			1			20							
	20-50	1	24		1	1	1			1			20							
Silk Institutes	Total	2	90	31	1	1	1	4		5			58	11	20	20				
	A	1	71	26			1	1	3	4			58	11	4	14				
B	{ 50-100	1	19	6		1	1		1	1			15		10	6				
(e)	Total	1	57	12		1	1		1	8			38	12	0				3	
Brush Factory	Total	1	57	12		1	1		1	8			38	12	0				3	
	50-100	1	57	12		1	1		1	8			38	12	0				3	
V.—LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	1	443	80	1		2	6		19			80		345	60	20	20		
Tannery and Lao Factory	Total	1	443	80	1		2	6		19			80		345	60	20	20		
	400 and over	1	443	80	1		2	0		19			80		345	60	20	20		
VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES	TOTAL	5	406	7	3	1	2	4		20			281	5	114	2	1			
Iron and Brass Foundry	Total	1	42	1	1	1		1	1	8			18		14	1				
	20-50	1	42	1		1		1	1	8			18		14	1				
Workshops	Total	3	315	5	2		2	2	2	9			203	5	97					
	A	1	208		1	1	1			0			110		90					
B	Total	2	107	5	1	1	1	2		3			93	5	7					
	{ 20-50	1	23			1	1			1			14		7					
	{ 50-100	1	84	5	1		1	2		2			70	5						

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TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*cont'd*

Description of Establishment.	Number of persons employed in the establishment, and in the shops or yards of the establishment, on the 1st day of January, 1900.	CLASSIFICATION BY PERSONS EMPLOYED.										FURNISHED LABORERS.			
		Males.		Females.		Total.		Under 16.		Over 16.		Total.		Under 16.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Employed and Apprentices.	Employed and Apprentices.	Employed and Apprentices.	Employed and Apprentices.	Employed and Apprentices.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VII.—MILLS, LUMBER, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
General Engineering Works.															
Total	1	40	1	0	0	41	1	0	0	40	0	40	0	0	0
100-100	1	40	1	0	0	41	1	0	0	40	0	40	0	0	0
VIII.—CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	220	30	0	0	250	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	0	0
100-100	0	220	30	0	0	250	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	0	0
IX.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	40	10	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0
100-100	0	40	10	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0
X.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	1	87	94	0	0	181	1	0	0	180	0	180	0	0	0
100-100	1	87	94	0	0	181	1	0	0	180	0	180	0	0	0
XI.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	6,219	1,619	0	0	7,838	0	0	0	7,838	0	7,838	0	0	0
100-100	0	6,219	1,619	0	0	7,838	0	0	0	7,838	0	7,838	0	0	0
XII.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	213	30	0	0	243	0	0	0	243	0	243	0	0	0
100-100	0	213	30	0	0	243	0	0	0	243	0	243	0	0	0
XIII.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	1	2,400	2,344	0	0	4,744	1	0	0	4,743	0	4,743	0	0	0
100-100	1	2,400	2,344	0	0	4,744	1	0	0	4,743	0	4,743	0	0	0
XIV.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0
100-100	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0
XV.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XVI.—LUMBER, MINING, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.															
Total	0	213	30	0	0	243	0	0	0	243	0	243	0	0	0
100-100	0	213	30	0	0	243	0	0	0	243	0	243	0	0	0

TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I —PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—contd

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

Description of Establishment	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management)	Number of Establishments	TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF								SKILLED WORKMEN						UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS
					Managers		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14		
Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
X — FOOD INDUSTRIES—contd																							
Dairies—contd																							
B	{ Total 10-20 20-50	3	54	1	3	2	2	6	3	41	1												
		2	25	1	2	1	3	20	11	20	1												
Flour Mills	{ Total 10-20 20-50	2	40	11	2	5	9	3	4	2	4	3	16	8	4	3	2	4					
		1	11	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
A	{ 10-20 20-50	1	29	8	1	3	6	7	7	2	4	3	10	5	2	4							
Grass Hand Press	{ Total 20-50	1	17	4	1	3	5	7	7	2	4	3	10	5	2	4							
		1	17	4	1	2	5	7	7	2	4	3	10	5	2	4							
XI.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS—																							
Hosiery Factory																							
B	{ Total 20-50	5	73	89	4	03	5	63	86											(f) females			
		1	3	24	1	2	21	72															
Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needlework	{ Total 50-100	1	3	75	1	03	2	12	72											(f) females			
		1	13		1	1	12	72												"			
Shoe Factory	{ Total 10-20	1	13		1	1	3	10	10														
		1	13		1	1	3	10	10														
Tailoring works	{ Total 10-20 20-50	2	53		1	1	3	10	10														
		1	11		1	1	3	10	10														
B	{ 20-50	1	42		1	1	3	10	10														
XII.—FURNITURE INDUSTRIES—																							
Furniture Industries																							
B	{ Total 10-20 20-50	2	33+		2	2	31	5															
		2	38		2	2	31	5															
B	{ 10-20 20-50	1	11		1	1	10	10															
		1	27		1	1	10	10															



TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

## CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF				SKILLED WORKMEN				UNSKILLED LABOURERS				REMARKS					
Description of Establish- ment	District	No. of establish- ments	Managers		Supervising and Technical Staff	Clerical Staff	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians	Aged 14 and over		Under 14								
			Males	Females			Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians		Males	Females	Males	Females							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Central India			101	10,558	7,262	13	102	10	269	721	0,353	1,598	7,355	4,545	1,080	1,110				
II.—MINES			31	2,118	1,066	3	23	5		20		703	11	1,149	843	210	152		Seasonal.	
Coal Quarry	Rewa			72		1		2		3		45		21						
Collieries	Do		1	1,545	415	1	23	3		15		628	10	750	478	150	90			
Diamond Mines	Panna		23	412						2		28	1	364	354	51	60			
Yellow Ochre Mines	Do		1	69	15	1						2		64	13		2			
III.—QUARRIES OF HARD ROCKS			7	510	253	2	4	2		14		117		330	227	41	33			
Stono	{	TOTAL	4	203	28		3	1		3		117		77	26	8				
		Bhopal	1	13						1		13								
		Rewa	1	33	3		1			1		31			3					
		Nagod	1	73			1			1		70								
Limestone	{	Malhar	1	84	23		1			2		3		77	23	2	21			
		Do	1	188	111	1	1			8		1		161	60	27	11			
		Rewa	1	109	123	1	1			3		3		102	111	12	11			
IV.—TEXTILE AND CON- NECTED INDUSTRIES			110	9,231	3,067	3	86	9	183	459	3,455	467	4,305	2,339	716	231			50 estab- lishments seasonal and perennial	
(a)	{	TOTAL	104	8,960	3,014		91	6	183	444		444	4,279	2,339	690	231				
		Indore	101	4,281	2,188		88	1	160	234		888	2,878	2,058	116	130				
			63	2,727	1,419		60	1	85	135		309	2,027	1,332	53	87				
		Bhopal	3	43	2		3		4		5		22		8	1	1			
		Nagpur	1	52	15		2		1		2		2		45	10				
		Darrigh	3	124	68		3		15		6		22		97	65	3			
		Darrigh	6	125	73		6		9		14		22		75	73				
		Dewas J D	3	71	23		3		3		7		10		41	23	7			
		Dewas J D	5	207	133		18		18		12		40		120	110	11	14		
		Jaora	4	151	129		2		2		17		45		81	123	12			
		Natham	1	64	31		4		5		4		15		38	31				
		Sitana	1	44	31		1		2		2		32		31	7				
		Sallaha	7	201	123		15		15		26		55		103	106	21	10		
		Dhar	1	85	12		1		1		0		10		42	12				
		Jhabua	7	196	106		1		1		0		59		129	103	5	3		
		Barwani	1	34	21		1		1		1		12		10	31				
Patla	1	77			1		1		2		10		63	21						
Alphra Jagir	1	91					23		210		444		1,303	253	574	101				
Indore	3	4,699	823		3		5													
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills,			2	100		1	2	1		1		73			23					
(c)	{	Bhopal	1	60		1	1	1		1		57			23					
		Datta	1	40									15							



TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART II —DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—*conold*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED																						
TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED			DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF										SKILLED WORKMEN							UNSKILLED LABOURERS		REMARKS
Description of Establish- ment.	District.	No of estab- lish- ments	Managers		Super- vising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians.		Aged 14 and over		Under 14							
			Males	Females	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
X —FOOD INDUSTRIES																						
Distilleries	{ TOTAL Bhopal Dhar Al Rajpur Barwan Ratlam Jhabua Indore Vagad	9	183	18		9		17		27			23		106	19	1					
		6	126	4		6		10		13			12		84	4	1					
		1	18	3		1		5		3			3		6	8		1				
		1	34			1		3		5			4		22							
		1	20			1									15	1						
Flour Mills	{ Al Rajpur Barwan Ratlam Jhabua Indore Vagad	1	10	1		1		1		1			1		8							
		1	16			1		1		3			3		12							
		1	28			1		5		0			7		21							
		1	40	11		2		2		5					20	11						
		1	17	4		1									2	4						
XI —INDUSTRIES OF DRESS																		Seasonal.				
Weaving Factory Socks and Shoe Factory Tailoring Works	{ Indore Bhopal Rewa Bhopal	5	72	99		4		3		5			63		86							
		1	3	24		1				2			2		24							
		1	3	75		1		3		2					72							
		1	13			1							12									
		2	53			1				3			40									
XII —FURNITURE INDUS- TRIES																						
Furniture Factories	{ Bhopal	2	38			2							31		5							
		2	38			2									5							
		3	65	47		2							2		48	42	2	5				
XIII —INDUSTRIES 'CON- NECTED WITH BUILD- INGS																						
Lime Manufactories	{ TOTAL Rewa Mauhar Rewa	2	13	17		1							2		10	14		3				
		1	2	8									1		1	6		3				
		1	11	8		1							1		0							
		1	42	30		1									30	28	2	2				
		3	203	18		2		8		11			63		111	18	5					
XIV —PRODUCTION APPLI- CATION AND TRANSFER SION OF PHYSICAL FORCES																						
Electric Energy Ice Factory	{ Bhopal Indore Rewa	1	129	18		1		6		5			37		70	18	4					
		1	62			1		3		0			26		25		1					
		1	12			1							2		10							
		8	348	1		8		6		46			203		64	1	20		Seasonal			
XV —INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY																						
Printing Presses	{ Indore Bhopal Ratlam Barwan Kannu	2	99			2		4		5			71		7		1					
		1	104			2		2		40			100		24		17					
		1	23			1							12		0							
		1	13			1				1			4		4		2					
		1	28			1		1					7		20							



TABLE XVII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of Establishment.	Total number.	NUMBER OWNED BY						NUMBER MANAGED BY						Remains.				
		REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE				PART BY PERSONS WHO ARE												
		State or local authority.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Others.	Partia.	Indians.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Others.					
I	13	3	4	4	6	7												
CENTRAL INDIA	171	23	4	18	1	3												
II.—MILLS	61	1	1				34	28	7									
Coal quarry	1						21	1										
Coal mine	1						1											
Industries	54						20	1										
Y Dye (three Mills)	1		1						7									
III.—QUARRIES AND ROADS	7	1		8		1												
Stone	4	1		3			1											
Stone and Lime Factory	3					1												
IV.—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.	115	8	1	18		1	63	13	4	8								
(1)	104	8	1	11			82	19	4	5								
Cotton, Clothing and Pressing Factories.	104	1	1	9			62	19	4	5								
Cotton spinning and Weaving Mills.	2	1		3														
(2)	2	1					1											
Woolen, Cotton and Silk Weaving Mills.	2	1					1											
(3)	8	8				1												
Cotton and Woolen Weaving Factory.	1	1																
(4)	2	1				1												
Woolen and Cotton Weaving Factory.	1	1																

TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART III —INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS—*contd*

Description of Establishment	Total number	NUMBER OWNED BY										NUMBER MANAGED BY						REMARKS
		REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE				PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE												
		State or local authority	Euro peans or Anglo-Indians		Indians	Both.	Euro peans or Anglo-Indians		Hindus	Musalmans	Parsis.	Others	Euro peans or Anglo-Indians	Hindus	Musalmans	Parsis.	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
V —LEATHER, ETC., INDUSTRIES	1					1						1						
Tannery and Lao Factory	1					1						1						
VII —METAL INDUSTRIES	5	2	1	1		1						4	1					
Iron and Brass Foundry	1																	
Workshops	3	2	1									3	1					
General Engineering Motor Works.	1					1						1						
VIII —GLASS AND CEMENT WARE INDUSTRIES	2																	
Glass Factory	1																	
Brick and Tile Factory	1																	
IX —INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	5	2	1	1			1					1	4					
Sealing Wax and Ink factories	2	1																
Harro, Khervar and other Jungle Products	1	1																
Paint factory	1																	
Thymol Factory	1		1									1	1					
X —FOOD INDUSTRIES	9	4																
Distilleries	0																	
Flour Mills	2	4																
Cross Hand Press	1																	

[illegible]

TABLE XXII —INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART IV —CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

NUMBER OF WORK MEN										CASTS OR RACES										BORN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Description of Establishment and Occupation										IN THE PROVINCE										IN OTHER PROVINCES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
ADULTS					CHILDREN UNDER 14					District of Enumeration					Others					Bombay Presidency					Central Provinces					Madras Presidency					Punjab					Rajputana					United Provinces					Baroda					Delhi					Gwalior					Hyderabad					Goa					Afghanistan					Baluchistan																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Males	F

TABLE XVII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—continued

[illegible]

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART IV—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—*continued*

[illegible]







TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. PART V.—CARTH OR RACE AND BIRTH PLACE OF  
CENTRAL

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF LABORERS.				CLASS OF												
	AMERICAN.		FOREIGN BORN IN U.S.														
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Alb.	W.	Col.	Chin.	Jap.	Phil.	Ind.	Eng.	Ital.	Pol.	Lat.	Ger.	Rus.
<b>CENTRAL INDIA</b>	1,000	4,500	1,000	1,110	410	200	800	307	21	217	220	1,520	800	900	1,371	840	
<b>II—MINES</b>	1,100	640	210	220	120		110	120			107	220	100	90	420	120	
Coal Quarry	30						2				1	8					
Collieries	700	470	120	90	100		90	90			90	220	120	20	200	90	
Diamond Mines	600	260	20	90	20		20	20			90	10	120		20		
Yellow Ochre Mines	60	10		2			10					2	2		20		
<b>III—QUARRIES OF BUILDING STONES</b>	220	220	10	90			90			10	20	1	90	10	10		
Stone	70	20					10	2			2	1	2		20		
Limestone	100	90	20	20			10	20		10	20		10		20		
Stone and Lime Industry	90	10	10	20	1		10	20			2				20		
<b>IV—TEXTILES AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES.</b>	1,000	2,200	710	220	220	100	600	220	90	100	90	7	100		100		
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,070	2,230	690	220	210	100	620	220	90	100	90	7	100		100		
(a) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Factories.	1,070	2,000	120	100	90	100	200	220	1	220		70	70		90		
(b) Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	1,000	200	270	100	120		220	90		7	2		27		90		
(c) Woollen Kinds and Derry Ware and Factories.			20		2								1		1		
(d) Silk Industry	20	90					1		1	2							
(e) Brack Factory	2	2					2		2						2		
<b>V.—LEATHERS, ETC., INDUSTRIES</b>	240	90	90	90			200										
Tannery and Leather Industry	240	90	10	90			200										
<b>VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES</b>	10	2			1	20											
Iron and Steel Foundry			1				2										
Workshops	90				4	10											
General Engineering and Machine Works	2																
<b>VIII.—GLASS AND CEMENTWORKS INDUSTRIES</b>	90	20	2				10	10		10							
Glass Factory	10	10					10			2							
Brick and Tile Factory	20	10			2		2	2		2							
<b>IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES</b>	120	20	20	20	90		120	1			110	100	20	200	200	90	
Refining Wax and Ink Factory	20				2		2	2			10	2	2	1		10	
Soap, Kerosene and other chemical products.	90	20	20	20	90		220				207	100	90	200	200	90	
Paint Factory	20																
Thermal Factory	2																
<b>X.—FARM INDUSTRIES</b>	20	10	1			20	1						1		2		
Dairy	20		1			20	2										
Flour Mills	20				2	1	2						1		1		
Stone Road Works	2						2										
<b>XII.—FERTILIZER INDUSTRIES</b>																	
Fertilizer Factories	2																
<b>XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH FISHING</b>	20	2					2	10		2	2	1			20	1	
Line Manufacturing	10	1					2			2	1			1	1		
Sand Works	20	10	2	2						2				2	2		
<b>XIV.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN THE ABOVE</b>	10	10	2				2				1	1	1		20		
Electric Energy	10				2												
Electric Power House	10												1				
Ice Factory	10												1				
<b>XV.—INDUSTRIES OF LEISURE</b>	20	1	20								2				2		

UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING  
INDIA AGENCY

RACE						BORN														REMARKS
Kunbl.	Mali	Maratha.	Musahman	Rajput	Others	IN THE PROVINCE.			IN OTHER PROVINCES											
						District of Enu meration	Contiguous districts	Other districts.	Bombay Presidency	Central Provinces	Punjab	Rajputana.	United Provinces.	Madras	Delhi.	Gwalior	Hyderabad	Baluchistan		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
240	361	1 409	1,930	602	3,291	8,929	693	233	1,897	501	14	1,134	753	8	13	333	134	1		
51			108	42	326	2,092	56	91		60			53							
			2	2	7								21							
51			115	32	180	1 208	4	91		59			34							
			81	7	122	737	33													
				1	17	59	10			1										
60			17	5	139	534	80			1			6							
20				1	24	100	2						3							
43				4	63	215	83			1										
			17		47	219	4						3							
60	342	1 373	1 538	427	2 003	2,003	405	45	1 850	238	14	1 038	504	7	12	324	116	1		
00	341	1 373	1 621	423	2 070	2 857	395	45	1 840	238	14	1 091	595	6	13	320	116	1		
51	237	1 133	1 056	225	1 292	2 118	231	19	1 516	118	7	843	170	2	3	140	99			
0	74	240	465	200	778	740	164	26	333	120	7	248	409	4	9	174	17	1		
			13	1	5	23														
			4	1	17	15	9		1	1		4	8	1		1				
	1				3	3	1					1	1			8				
					45	445														
					45	445														
	6	8	33	3	27	82	8		8			1	20		1	2				
	2	1	8		5	7			1				6		1					
	4	7	32	3	20	71	7		2			1	14			2				
			3		2	4	1													
1	4	14		2	7	14			13	1		24	9			1	14			
1	4	14		1	1	14			7	1							17			
				1	6				6			24	9			1				
40	4	3	48	112	520	2 519	112	142	9	106		3	36				1			
4			21	5	20	83	2			16			6							
36	4		21	104	480	2 403	105	142		178		2	29				1			
			2	2		23	4			2			1							
		3	1	1	2	3	1		3			1								
6	5	8	9	3	35	74	6	2	17			7	17			3				
2	4		8	3	31	69	6	2	4			3	3			3				
4	1	8	6		2	3			13			4	11							
					2	3							3							
					5	5														
					5	5														
8					3	69	11	4		3			11							
					3	8	11	4		3			1							
8						61							10							
2		1	39	1	41	120		4				1	7	1		1				
			34		29	91		2					5							
2		1	3	1	11	20		2				1	1	1		1				
			2		1	9							1							
			43	7	18	67	9		1	1		2	3			2				
			43	7	18	67	9		1	1		2	3			2				

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED  
(1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil Gas Water &c.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of Establishments	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYED				NUMBER OF ENGINES				TOTAL HORSE-POWER				REMARKS
	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	Steam	Oil	Water	Gas	
1					7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14
Central India	112*	12*		1	229†	20	—	1	2,892.	220	—	20	These figures include 1 establishment using both steam and oil (1—plus one boiler only).
II.—MILLS	8				11				270				
Coal Quality					2				30				
Coal-Dries					2				220	—			
III.—GRINDING OF HARD-DRILLS		1				1				30			
Flour and Lime (see 1)						1			—	30	—		
IV.—TEXTILES AND COT-TEXTILES IN USE	1821	81			113	2			2,300	220			1 These figures include cotton-spinning both steam and oil.
Cotton (see 1)	75	1			6				2,300	100	—		1 These figures include establishments using both oil and steam.
Cotton (see 2)	107	2			104				2,300	30			1 These figures include establishments using both steam and oil.
(a) MILL—MILLS										14			
—LEATHER, ETC. ETC.				2				1	—			20	
Tanneries and Lin. Mill				1				1				20	
II—MILLS—MILLS		1				1		—		23			
Iron and Steel Foundry									—	20			
VIII—GLASS AND CEMENT—MILLS		2				2		—		20		—	
Glass Factory		1				1		—		20	—	—	
Brick and Tile Factory						1		—		20	—	—	
IX.—TEXTILES—COTTON—MILLS	2	1			2	1	—		23	10		—	
Spinning W. and L. Factory		1		—		1	—			10			
Textile Factory					1	—			1	—			
Thermal Mill	1				1				30	—			
X.—FABRIC—MILLS	4	1			15	2			940	10		—	(1—plus one boiler only)
Dye-Dries					15				30		—		
Flour Mills	1	1	—	—	2	2			210	10	—	—	
XIII.—TEXTILES—COTTON—MILLS	1			—	2				5	—	—	—	
Lime Manufacturing					1				5				
XV.—TEXTILES—COTTON—MILLS	1		—		1				10		—	—	
Ice Factory	1				2				30	—	—		
XVI.—TEXTILES—COTTON—MILLS	—	2				2			—	30	—		
Printing Presses	—	2	—			2	—		—	30			

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED

(2) For Establishments using electric power generated on the premises

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of establishment	Number of establishments	PRIME MOVERS						ELECTRIC POWER		REMARKS.
		STEAM		OIL		WATER		Number of dynamos	Power in kilowatts	
		Number of engines.	Horse power	Number of engines	Horse-power	Number of engines.	Horse-power			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central India	2	5	400					10	324	
XV —PRODUCTION APPLICATION AND TRANSMISSION OF PHYSICAL FORCES	2	5	400					10	324	
Electric Power House	1	3	240					8	224	
Electric Energy	1	2	160					2	100	

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VI—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED

(3) For electric power supplied from outside

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Description of establishment	Number of establishments	Number of Motors installed	Total Horse power	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL INDIA	4	12	82	
IV—TEXTILE AND CONNECTED INDUSTRIES	1	3	37½	
Brush Factory	1	3	37½	
VII—METAL INDUSTRIES	2	2	35	
Workshop	1	1	10	
General Engineering Motor Works	1	1	25	
XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	1	7	9½	
Printing Press	1	7	9½	

TABLE XXII—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART VII—NUMBER OF LOOMS IN USE IN TEXTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

District	COTTON WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				SILK WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				WOOL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS				JUTE WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS	
	Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	NUMBER OF LOOMS AT WORK.			Number of establishments	Number of looms at work.
		Worked by power	With fly shuttle.	Without fly shuttle		Worked by power	With fly shuttle.	Without fly shuttle		Worked by power	With fly shuttle	Without fly shuttle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central India	4	13,884	2	3	3		69	48	2			59		
Indore	3	13,884			2		34	3						
Bhopal	1*		2	3	1*		30	45	1*			45		
Datta									1			14		

\* These are in fact 3 combined establishments — (1) Woollen hosiery and Durray Weaving Factory (2) Silk, Cotton and Wool Weaving Factory and (3) Weaving Cloth, Socks and Needle-work (Vide Table II, class XI, Industries of Dress)





PROVINCIAL TABLE 1

PROVINCIAL TABLE 1—AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES  
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Serial No.	Name	Area in square miles	Extent of		Number of persons in 1941	Population			Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-)			Number of persons in 1941	Sexes		
			Towns	Villages		1941	1931	1921	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941				
1		5	5	5											
CENTRAL INDIA															
1	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	61,300	11	2,302	1,206,117	6,066,798	3,278,300	2,788,498	-0.8	13.8	15.6	3,278,300	3,278,300	3,278,300	1
2	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	2
3	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	3
4	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	4
5	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	5
6	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	6
7	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	7
8	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	8
9	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	9
10	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	10
Baluchistan															
1	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	1
2	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	2
3	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	3
4	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	4
5	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	5
6	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	6
7	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	7
8	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	8
9	Madhya Pradesh (including C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	6,407.4	8	493	1,257,275	6,778,773	3,684,957	3,093,816	-0.9	13.8	15.6	3,684,957	3,684,957	3,684,957	9
10	Madhya Pradesh (excluding C.P. Territory and Baluchistan)	5,177.1	664	251	541,900	2,711,775	1,406,657	1,305,118	+0.7	-2.3	21	2,711,775	2,711,775	2,711,775	10





THE

PROVINCIAL TABLE I—APPENDIX A—concluded

Serial No	States, Estates, British Cantonments and Stations	Area in square miles.	NUMBER OF					Number of occupied houses	POPULATION					Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Revenue	Serial No
			Towns			Villages			19-1			Both sexes	1911	1911 1921	1901 1911		
			3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1				
Southern States Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc																	
Minor States																	
1	Jamala	318.00			333	6,065	37,018	18,931	18,081	34,882	+	2,130	+	11,405			
2	Jokat	269.00			306	5,725	31,173	16,206	15,917	32,123	+	4,180	+	9,686			
3	Kathiwara	(31.00)			47	197	8,33	434	417	1,174	—	221	—	219	31,000		
4	Mathwar	130.00			61	306	18,250	9,207	9,049	15,669	+	2,736	+	6,117	74,000		
5	Nimkhera (Tilka)	12.00			49	835	6,200	2,663	2,532	3,837	+	1,703	+	412	26,000		
6	Rajgarh	0.00			30	417	2,695	1,295	1,390	1,905	+	700	+	883	11,000		
7	Ratanmal	(90.00)			91	754	3,110	1,751	1,686	4,011	—	571	—	1,703	42,000		
8	British Cantonments and Stations	(30.00)			4	177	46	111	6	251	—	75	—	3	0,000		
9	Manpur (British Pargana)	32.00			15	355	1,799	332	838	1,532	+	253	+	332	13,000		
10	Dundelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc	49.00			32	1,240	4,515	2,138	2,137	6,009	—	—	—	1,719			
11	Minor States	19.00			32	1,240	4,515	2,138	2,137	6,009	—	—	—	1,719			
12	Alphura	476.25			179	19,331	81,510	43,620	40,920	89,831	—	2,291	+	4,918			
13	Banka Bahari	476.25			179	19,331	81,510	43,620	40,920	89,831	—	2,291	+	4,918			
14	Bert	73.00			27	3,541	11,390	7,621	6,949	10,116	—	1,565	—	1,402	60,000		
15	Bilal	5.00			1	234	1,013	897	897	1,77	—	236	—	591	4,000		
16	Bilpa	22.00			6	971	4,621	2,113	2,178	4,10	—	492	—	1,403	27,000		
17	Burwal	10.10			8	1,031	4,785	2,403	2,335	5,387	—	601	—	1,403	4		
18	Gaurant	7.50			3	311	1,451	748	703	1,326	—	155	—	252	7,000		
19	Gaurhar	15.00			9	386	1,899	970	901	1,530	—	340	—	296	11,000		
20	Jigul	29.00			16	1,162	4,817	2,446	2,361	5,223	—	407	—	500	2,001		
21	Lugal	71.25			15	2,052	9,186	4,882	4,694	8,451	—	1,035	—	691	50,000		
22	Nalgawan-Nebal	20.48			6	818	3,942	1,868	1,774	3,597	—	45	—	241	7,000		
23	Sarla	46.33			12	1,415	6,182	3,232	2,940	6,738	—	559	—	432	11,000		
24	Tori Fatehpur	12.25			4	562	2,113	1,067	1,016	2,193	—	289	—	104	14,000		
25	Khanladhana	35.28			9	1,408	6,081	3,074	2,907	6,712	—	631	—	414	60,000		
26	British Cantonments and Stations	30.00			12	1,620	6,549	3,271	3,300	9,171	—	400	—	628	29,000		
27	Nowpang Cantonment	68.00			51	2,811	10,798	8,773	7,635	17,582	—	874	—	2,054	27,000		
28	Dundelkhand Agency Head Quarters	7.50			1	1,843	7,858	4,536	3,323	10,095	—	2,337	—	1,413			
29	Malwa Agency Minor States	0.55			1	1,068	7,141	4,100	3,035	9,421	—	2,280	—	1,412			
30	Paith Pipoda	95			1	176	717	429	288	974	—	43	—	{	13		
31	Pipoda	60.00			40	3,450	14,172	7,160	7,013	13,418	—	784	—	345	10		
32	British Cantonments and Stations	25.00			11	1,090	4,406	2,250	2,156	4,483	—	77	—	939			
33	Malwa Agency Minor States	35.00			20	2,360	9,766	4,909	4,857	8,035	—	831	—	594			
34	Paith Pipoda	10,000													1		
35	Pipoda	95,000													2		

\* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table I.



PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

**Population of States by Religion and Education.**



# PROVINCIAL TABLE II—APPENDIX B.

## CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

### DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY																											
DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION																											
States Estates British Cantonments and Stations	Population	HINDUS				JAINS				MUSLIMANS				CHRISTIANS				OTHERS				NUMBER OF ITTIFAT PRISONS					
		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1																											
	Other States and E. (ates, etc	244,709	110,350	100,103	780	736	8,303	8,281	5,050	4,608	181	154	24	0,050	5,033	200											
	Indore Residency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc	44,494	16,837	11,069	142	104	132	110	6,002	4,373	2,944	1,287	410	412	12,052	9,792	2,200										
	Minor State	571	206	207			43	25	5	10																	
1*	Ilfraput	531	206	207			43	25	5	10																	
	British Cantonments and Stations	43,963	16,731	11,462	142	104	132	110	6,002	4,373	2,944	1,287	410	412	12,052	9,792	2,200										
2*	Indore Residency	12,226	3,302	3,690	77	40	57	40	1,171	883	209	360	137	137	3,055	2,791	801										
3*	Alhwar Cantonment	31,737	11,429	7,772	65	55	27	21	4,783	3,478	2,035	918	270	270	8,397	7,001	1,396										
	Barhelkhand Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	80,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	500	403	807	841	1	1	3	4	2,070	1,953	120										
	Minor States	86,481	42,011	41,704	11	9	500	403	807	841	1	1	3	4	2,070	1,953	120										
1	Bharatnagar	4,730	2,221	2,050			27	25	40	21					166	117	0										
2	Jaso	7,221	3,368	3,408			202	189	43	41					190	189	10										
3	Kanva Itanpaur	1,055	500	497			16	14	2	2					116	112	3										
4	Kanva Itanpaur	3,183	1,583	1,479					62	62					40	40	3										
5	Kanva Itanpaur	20,087	9,797	9,857	2	2			233	201					402	402	4										
6	Kanva Itanpaur	4,015	1,851	1,851					45	27					772	721	5										
7	Kanva Itanpaur	38,078	18,081	18,510	0	7	201	206	28	21					112	107	5										
8	Kanva Itanpaur	3,429	1,774	1,608					40	10					50	40	10										
	British Cantonments and Stations	210	94	66					40	40					50	40	10										
9*	Baghelkhand (Satna) Agency Head Quarters	210	01	00					40	40					50	40	10										
	Bhopal Agency Minor States and British Cantonments, etc.	22,408	9,947	9,345	228	180			1,481	1,307					448	428	20										
	Minor States	22,408	9,947	9,345	228	180			1,481	1,307					448	428	20										
1	Bhopal	10,851	8,904	8,330	180	155			1,214	1,050					383	360	14										
2	Alhwar Cantonment	2,017	1,013	1,015	30	35			207	218					65	60	5										
	British Cantonments and Stations	10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	110	103	1,191	945	69	45	50	12	1,213	1,112	101										
3*	Shero Station	10,183	4,541	3,077	60	67	110	103	1,191	945	69	45	50	12	1,213	1,112	101										

\* The figures for these places have been included in the figures of the States in whose territories they lie and already shown in Provincial Table II



